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BOMB FOR THE PLATT MEN

WARNER MILLER SAYS McKINLEY IS HIS SECOND CHOICE.

Thus a New Situation Is Created in New-York Republican Politics—May Point to a Big Split—The ex-Senator Says the Convention Will Declare for Sound Money, and the Candidate Will Stand on the Platform.

Ex-Senator Warner Miller, one of the delegates at large to the St. Louis Convention, made a statement yesterday which is calculated to throw consternation into the camp of the Platt men.

While ex-Senator Platt is giving out statements to show that McKinley is absolutely unfit to be President, and is doing all that he can to defeat the Ohio man, ex-Senator Miller comes out boldly and announces that Major McKinley is his second choice, that the convention will declare for sound money, and that whether Morton, Allison, Reed, or McKinley is nominated, the candidate will stand on the platform.

Mr. Miller's statement is by all odds the most important thing that has come up in Republican State politics in many days.

It creates an entirely new situation. It adds an element of truth to the rumors that have been plentiful of late to the effect that the Republicans in this State are on the verge of another split, which may rival in intensity the famous row of the Half-Breeds and Stalwarts.

All politicians in talking privately admit that there is no chance for Gov. Morton to be nominated. Therefore, ex-Senator Miller having McKinley for second choice makes him, to all intents and purposes, a McKinley delegate. Ex-Senator Miller is sincerely for Gov. Morton until it is made evident at the convention that he cannot be nominated. Chauncey M. Depew is another delegate at large who, it is believed, will not enter into any combination to defeat McKinley after it has been made evident that Gov. Morton cannot be selected at St. Louis.

There can be no doubt that the statement of ex-Senator Miller will seriously interfere with the plans of ex-Senator Platt, who has practically staked his leadership on the defeat of McKinley. Ex-Senator Miller's statement was as follows:

"I returned from a trip to the Adirondacks this morning, and find that some of Gov. Morton's friends are excited over the fact that some papers have mentioned myself as a candidate for Vice President on the ticket with McKinley, and also that the old and discarded story that I had visited Mr. Hanna and made arrangements with him has been revived.

"Ordinarily I would give no attention to a matter of this kind, but under the circumstances I think I may as well end them both at once. To all of my friends who have asked my views in regard to being a candidate for Vice President, I have replied that I was not a candidate, and would not be under any possible conditions that might arise. I have not seen Mr. Hanna since last June, and I have had no communication direct or indirect; in short, Mr. Hanna has not attempted to buy my support for Major McKinley by offering me any position or other consideration whatever.

"I announced myself as supporting Gov. Morton before many of his officious friends did so; I have also been instructed by the State Convention to support Gov. Morton's candidacy; I have done so, and shall continue to do so, but I want the Republicans of the State of New-York whom I have the honor in part to represent at St. Louis to understand that I am not taking any part in any canvass which has for its sole object the proposition 'anything to beat McKinley.'

"I have looked upon all the leading candidates heretofore mentioned as in every way competent and worthy to fill the exalted position of President of the United States, and the nomination of any one of them would receive my most cordial indorsement and support, but, from my correspondence and connection with the Republicans of the interior of the State, I believe that a vast majority of them, after and second to Gov Morton's candidacy, prefer the nomination of McKinley.

"I shall attempt to carry out the wishes of the Republicans of the State of New-York, and if the occasion shall ever arise in the convention, my second choice will be Major McKinley. I have known Major McKinley for nearly twenty years. I know him to be an honest, straightforward, conscientious and able man. He has had large experience in public affairs, and would, no doubt, fill the exalted position of President of the United States with credit to himself and honor to his party.

"As I stated a few days ago in an interview, I have no doubt that the St. Louis Convention will adopt a sound-money platform without any equivocation or straddle in it, and whoever will be the candidate for President, whether Gov. Morton, Mr. Allison, Mr. Reed, or Mr. McKinley, he will stand unhesitatingly upon the platform adopted representing the sentiments and the wishes of the Republicans of the United States.

"I am a business man myself, and deeply interested in the question of the currency and the tariff, and shall never give my support at St. Louis to any platform which is not right upon these two questions, nor my support to any candidate regarding whose fidelity to these principles I have the slightest doubt. WARNER MILLER."

MORTON IS IGNORED.

A New-York District Instructs Delegates for McKinley.

OLEAN, N. Y., May 15.—The Republican Congressional Convention of the Thirty-fourth District, held here to-day, instructed its delegates for McKinley.

Senator Higgins withdrew as a candidate for delegate, stating that he could not consistently oppose the nomination of Gov. Morton. He announced his withdrawal before the convention met. Mayor Franchot of Olean was substituted as the candidate from Cattaraugus County.

On the roll call at the convention Franchot was elected without opposition. Lester F. Stearns of Dunkirk was elected as the other delegate, over E. E. W odbury of Jamestown, by a vote of 90 to 76. Capt. E. R. Curtis of Fredonia and A. M. Wellman of Friendship were elected as the alternates and Dr. George H. Witter of Wellsville as the elector.

To "Point with Pride."

The Republican State Committee will meet at 1 o'clock this afternoon for the purpose of issuing a manifesto "pointing with pride" to the Republican Legislature's record. It will be addressed "To the voters of the State of New-York," and will contain no reference whatever to the hard work done for themselves by the law firm of Tracy, Boardman & Platt, Edward Lauterbach, or Mr. Platt's trusty man, "Lou" Payn. A resolution emphasizing the New-York State Republicans' position on the sound-money question may be introduced in behalf of Gov. Morton's candidacy, but it was said last night that if such a resolution was presented it would not be in the nature of an attack on McKinley—that is, McKinley's name may not be mentioned in it.

A Verdict for Powderly.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., May 15.—A verdict was rendered to-day in the Common Pleas Court against James R. Sovereign, General Master Workman, and the General Executive Board of the Knights of Labor, for $4,225.73, in favor of Terence V. Powderly ex-Master Workman, who claimed that amount for balance due him for services as Master Workman of the order. The suit has been pending since Sovereign succeeded Powderly as head of the order.

HIGHWAYMAN ON A BICYCLE.

C. F. Smith, Attacked near Bronxville, Disables His Assailant.

Charles F. Smith, a real estate agent and an all-around athlete, had a thrilling experience with a highwayman on a bicycle Wednesday evening. He lives in Brooklyn, but has his office at 289 Third Avenue. A real estate transaction necessitated his presence near Yonkers Wednesday, and he rode up on his bicycle. He was detained until after dark, and was returning slowly toward the city.

About half way on the pike road between Bronxville and West Farms a man shouted to him to stop. The fellow was by the roadside mounting a bicycle with no lamp burning.

"Can you tell me the time?" he asked, somewhat gruffly.

"I cannot," retorted Mr. Smith.

"Where is your watch then?"

"I don't see that it is any of your business," answered the real estate agent, beginning to forge ahead again, whereupon the unknown scorched past him. He did not keep going, but turned suddenly, and came speeding back toward Mr. Smith. The latter in the glare from his bicycle lamp saw that the fellow had a pistol.

"Give me your watch," he shouted, "and whatever else you have, or I'll shoot."

Mr. Smith bore down on his pedals, and his wheel shot ahead so fast and suddenly that a collision instantly ensued, and Mr. Smith managed to knock the highwayman's pistol arm up. The pistol was discharged, but the bullet went wild. Both men were knocked from their wheels, but Mr. Smith was the first up, and he mounted his wheel and scorched madly ahead. A moment later he heard a whirring sound behind him, telling of the rapid advance of his pursuer, and then came another pistol shot. The bullet punctured the tire of his bicycle and cut through one of the wheel spokes. It put an effectual end to Smith's escape, and, thinking discretion the better part of valor, he dismounted, and as amicably as he could inquired, "Well, now what do you want?"

"I want your money and other valuables," was the reply.

Mr. Smith bethought him of his little India rubber bulb syringe, which was filled with condensed ammonia.

"Well, I suppose I'll have to oblige you," he said, and at the same time used the bulb with effect. He presented it as if it was a pistol, and instantly the highwayman was deluged with an ounce of ammonia. He shouted, staggered, and fell on his knees, dropping his pistol. Mr. Smith ran for him, but, half blinded as the thief was, he struggled to his feet and started on a run, leaving his bicycle behind.

Mr. Smith has the thief's bicycle and his own damaged one, with the robber's pistol, now at his office as trophies of his adventure.

GREAT SPEED OF THE OREGON.

Naval Officials Gratified over the Figures Recorded.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The gratification expressed by officials of the Navy Department over the magnificent speed record made by the battleship Oregon in Santa Barbara Channel yesterday, appears to be general. Unless the tidal corrections reduce the calculations for speed made by the trial board, the Union Iron Works, the builders of the vessel will secure a premium of $175,000. For every quarter knot developed over the required speed of fifteen knots, the contractors are guaranteed $25,000.

No allowance is made for fractions of a quarter knot, and for that reason the Cramps made $100,000 in premiums instead of $125,000 on the recent run of the battleship Massachusetts, because the average speed developed—16.20—fell five points below the complete quarter.

According to a telegram received at the Navy Department the Oregon made 16.78 knots, three points over the third premium quarter. The telegram was from Rear Admiral Beardslee, President of the Trial Board, and gave the following figures: Run westward, 17.18 knots an hour; run eastward, 16.49 knots; average, 16.78; maximum, 17.3 for five miles; subject to corrections for tide.

LIGHTNING'S WORK IN LAKEWOOD.

Private Residence and the Laurel House Stables Struck by Bolts.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., May 15.—The residence of Frederick Keener was struck by lightning this morning, the bolt passing through two sleeping apartments and across the house. Miss Keener was shocked severely. The force of the electric fluid was so great as to fuse a looking glass suspended from the wall. Although the woodwork was shattered and the wall paper scorched, there was no fire.

The Laurel House stable also were struck, and the front of the building was demolished. Two stablemen were prostrated by the shock. Several trees in the village were torn down. The storm was the worst experienced here in many years.

COLT'S NECK, N. J., May 15.—Lightning struck the barn of Daniel Polhemus of Colt's Neck to-day, and set fire to the building. The barn and wagon house adjoining were destroyed. A cow was killed. The loss will be about $2,000. Mrs. Polhemus was struck by lightning and killed about a year ago.

AGAINST PRIVATE BRIDGE RIGHTS.

Mayor Disapproves of Bill for Structure to Ward's Island.

Mayor Strong gave a public hearing yesterday on the bill giving permission to a private corporation to build a bridge from Long Island City to Ward's Island, and then announced that he would veto the bill on the ground that such privileges should not be delegated to private persons.

Col. George Bliss and former Corporation Counsel Jenks of Brooklyn spoke in favor of the bill, saying that it would be a great boon to Long Islanders, who then could cross to Ward's Island, and by way of Randall's Island reach Oak Point.

Mayor Strong said he could not consider the matter, because he believed the Legislature had done the city a great wrong when it granted the Uhlmann charter several years ago.

"We had to buy that charter from the Uhlmann people for $200,000, and the city lost so much money. We won't be fooled again—not if I can help it."

Against Old Police Justices.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court handed down a decision yesterday in the suit of Joseph Koch against the Mayor and Commonalty of the City of New-York for three months' salary as a Police Justice.

The court affirms the judgment given against ex-Justice Koch in the lower courts, and sustains the constitutionality of the law legislating the Police Justices out of office. The opinion was written by Justice Ingraham, who holds that the Legislature was not limited in its power to establish courts, and that there is nothing to prevent the abolition of the positions of the Police Justices.

Empire State Express Derailed.

BUFFALO, May 15.—The engine, baggage car, and one coach of the Empire State Express, on the New-York Central Railroad, were derailed at the corner of Swan and Seneca Streets, in this city, to-night. The train was passing through the yards at the time of the accident, and fortunately was going at a slow rate of speed. Save for a general shaking up, the passengers suffered no injury. A defective switch is supposed to have caused the accident.

Peter Milne Chief Engineer.

Commissioner Willis of the Department of City Works, Brooklyn, yesterday appointed Peter Milne Chief Engineer of the department, at a salary of $5,000 a year. Mr. Milne was Water Purveyor in the department. He is fifty-five years old, was first appointed in the City Works Department in 1877, and served until Commissioner Adams took charge of the department. He was again appointed by Commissioner White two years ago. He is a Republican.

To Extend the Term of Office.

Mayor Strong yesterday approved the bill providing that the District Attorney, Register, Sheriff, and Controller's terms of office shall be extended, after 1897, to four years. The extension is made necessary by Constitutional provision, and does not affect the present incumbents.

ACQUITTAL FOR KILLILEA

THE POLICE CAPTAIN DID NOT TAKE $100 TO DO HIS DUTY.

Verdict Brought in by the Jury After Deliberation of Only Eight Minutes—The Captain Shook Hands with the Jurymen, Thanked Justice Keogh, and Was Then Surrounded by His Friends—His Story as Told on the Stand.

The trial of Police Captain Thomas Killilea, who was accused of accepting $100 from the manager of the Yale-Princeton football team Nov. 24, 1892, as a gratuity for preserving order at Manhattan Field, ended yesterday afternoon with a verdict of acquittal. The jury retired at 4:52 o'clock, and at 5 o'clock precisely it announced that Capt. Killilea was not guilty.

The principal point in the accused Captain's defense was that the money was given to him to pay for food for his policemen, and, as he had already paid for it, he kept the money. District Attorney Fellows said if such was the case he was not guilty of extortion, and in that view Justice Keogh concurred.

Justice Keogh immediately discharged Capt. Killilea, who thanked him for his kindness to him during the trial. Capt. Killilea also shook hands with the jurymen as they filed from the box. He was then surrounded by friends, who congratulated him.

The taking of testimony began as soon as court opened in the morning. Henry S. Van Duser, Treasurer of the University Athletic Club, who was one of the committee in charge of the football contest, identified the check for $100 which was given to Capt. Killilea. It was made payable to Capt. Killilea and was indorsed by Thompson and Bull, who managed the sale of tickets for the game. Mr. Van Duser said he gave the check to Thomas J. Bull.

On cross-examination Mr. Van Duser said he called on Capt. Killilea a few days before the game and had a talk with him. He received the cancelled check within a week after the game.

Thomas J. Bull testified that he met Capt. Killilea at Manhattan Field just before the game, and Capt. Killilea explained how he proposed to distribute his men about the field. A little later he met Capt. Killilea again and told him the committee in charge of the game would give him $100. He had forgotten whether Capt. Killilea thanked him. Mr. Bull said he received a check for $100 from Mr. Van Duser and delivered it to Capt. Killilea in the latter's private office in the police station of the Thirty-second Precinct.

"When I entered Capt. Killilea's room," said Mr. Bull, "he asked me if I had brought the check. He next asked if it was made payable to his order. I said it was, and I would get it cashed if he wished. He said, 'Never mind.' I then indorsed the check with the names 'Thompson & Bull.' Capt. Killilea said he would get it cashed."

Sigmund Bergman, President of the Electric Equipment Company, said he saw Capt. Killilea in Stein's saloon and heard him ask the proprietor to cash a check for $100. Stein was unable to cash the check, and asked the witness to cash it. Bergman said he cashed it and handed the money to Stein. Bergman identified the check in court as the one he cashed.

The check was again identified by Paul M. Maury, Treasurer of the Electric Equipment Company.

The opening address for the defense was made by Louis J. Grant, who declared that Capt. Killilea spent $100 for luncheon for his men at Manhattan Field the day of the football game, and that he was out $9 even after receiving $100 from Mr. Bull.

Capt. Killilea then took the witness stand. He said he was fifty-eight years old and lived at 137 West Forty-fifth Street. He was born in Ireland, and came to America when six years old. He was appointed a policeman April 10, 1864, and at the time of his suspension was one of the oldest members of the Police Department.

Capt. Killilea said that on the day of the game he went to Manhattan Field about 10 o'clock and found Chief Conlin, who was then an Inspector in charge of the police arrangements. He saw Mr. Bull several times. He acknowledged having received a check for $100 from Mr. Bull, and having cashed it in Stein's saloon. Capt. Killilea said he gave $100 that day for food for his men. He gave the money to five roundsmen and special duty men, though he did not know how they spent it. He did not receive the check from Mr. Bull either to perform or not to perform any duty that day.

Capt. Killilea was subjected to a severe cross-examination by Special Counsel Daniel G. Rollins. He said in answer to Mr. Rollins's questions, that he had 104 men on duty at Manhattan Field the day of the Yale-Princeton game. He could not say whether Inspector Conlin gave him special instructions that day. Capt. Killilea said he asked Mr. Bull whether any provision had been made for feeding the policemen, and Mr. Bull said he would see the committee. Mr. Bull afterward informed him, he said, that the committee would give him $100. Capt. Killilea said he had forgotten when and where he received the check, but he knew he got it, and that Mr. Bull called on him at the police station.

Acting Inspector Thompson testified for Capt. Killilea. He was a Sergeant in Capt. Killilea's precinct and was present at the Yale-Princeton game. He said Capt. Killilea gave him $2 to buy luncheon. Roundsman Owens told him the Captain was going to provide the men with luncheon. The witness said it was not customary for the Police Department to make provision for feeding men on such occasions. The police usually paid for their own meals.

Roundsman Owens said Capt. Killilea gave him $20 to buy luncheon for twenty-five men on the day of the game, and other policemen gave similar testimony.

Mr. House, in summing up, laid great stress on the point that the money was given to Capt. Killilea to reimburse him for expenses for luncheon, and District Attorney Fellows said if such was a fact he would not ask for a verdict, but unless it was understood that the money was to be spent for food Capt. Killilea violated the law, no matter what it was subsequently used for. Justice Keogh, in his charge, sustained the District Attorney on that point. The jury then retired and eight minutes later announced the verdict.

Found Dead in His Cabin.

DURANGO, Mexico, May 15.—About twenty years ago an American located here, established a camp in the Sierra Madre Mountains, ninety miles south of here, and engaged in gold mining. A few days ago prospectors stopped at the American's cabin and found his lifeless body lying on the cot within. A search of the premises was made and gold dust which will aggregate in value $75,000 was found. The only paper found was an old letter addressed to Frank S. Lombrick, 25 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. The writer was a woman, who signed the name of Ollie Mareoux. The letter was dated Wheeling, West Va., 1874, and the contents merely stated that the writer would leave on the following day for New-Orleans and would not return to Cincinnati for several months.

Church of the Holy Trinity Sold.

The Church of the Holy Trinity, at the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and Forty-second Street, was transferred by a deed filed yesterday in the Register's office by the rectotr, Church Wardens, and Vestrymen of St. James's Church, to Joseph Milbank of Greenwich, Conn. The consideration of the transfer is $750,000. The Church of the Holy Trinity has united with St. James's Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-first Street.

The Hirsch Case Postponed.

HARTFORD, May 15.—District Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue Hyman J. Hirsch of Norwich, arrested for contempt of the Superior Court, was brought before Judge Shipman of the United States Circuit Court to-day, in accordance with the writ of habeas corpus granted yesterday. On the motion of District Attorney Comstock the case was adjourned till June 8.

BLOCK IN LOWER BROADWAY.

Mishap to Cable Causes a Long Delay—Used the Reserve Cable.

The entire Broadway cable car system, from Houston Street to the Battery, became blocked about 7 o'clock last night. The trouble was caused by what the railroad people call a "strand." It was discovered by the gripman of car No. 221, as his car reached Pearl Street, on Whitehall, bound north.

Word was sent to the Houston Street power house, and the cable was stopped. Master Mechanic Greenwald reached the scene of the trouble at Pearl Street about 8 o'clock, and by that time the reserve cable, which had not been used for some time, had begun to move.

Another difficulty was here encountered in getting the new cable into the grip of car No. 221, and after working fifteen minutes in vain effort to do so the job was abandoned, as the grip was out of order. Car No. 42 was then brought around the State Street curve by horsee, and it caught the grip and pushed car No. 221 one block. All along the line the men were endeavoring to get the new grip working. Before abandoning the stranded cable the right-hand side of the grips were used, and in using the new cable the left-hand side of the grip had to be utilized. This proved difficult, and caused frequent delays.

In one case a train composed of fifteen cars was pushed down town from Cedar Street by car No. 101, which was the only car that had succeeded in pulling up the new cable. A number of other trains, composed of fewere cars, were aided in the same way. The road was in full running order about an hour and three-quarters after the trouble was discovered.

JAPAN WANTS ELECTRICITY.

She Sends a Commission Here to Investigate Our Systems.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 15.—A special commission has recently arrived here, authorized by the Japanese Government to study the workings of electrical power and telephone systems in the United States. The commission is composed of S. Mine, R. Natayama, and Y. Wadachi. They will be about two weeks examining into the telephone and electrical systems of San Francisco, Sacramento, Fresno, and other cities, and will then proceed East. They expect to be absent from Japan six or seven months.

"All over our empire now," said Commissioner Mine yesterday, "there is great interest in electrical power and in electrical lighting. Electricity has been introduced in several cities, but the Government wants it all over the country. It is the same way with telephones. We have seen the value of them and desire to have them generally adopted.

"It is our intention to study the workings of both systems in the United States. We want to generate electricity from the many powerful waterfalls in our country and use it for electric railways, general power, and lighting. Wherever we can we intend to use electricity. It will, according to the ideas of our Government, be especially valuable in connection with our various public and private enterprises. It is our desire also to utilize the long-distance telephone in Japan. Mr. Natayama and Mr. Wadachi, who are with me, are experts on telephonic subjects."

The Commissioners came by the steamer China.

ST. PAUL BEATS HER RECORD.

Came from Southampton in 6 Days 9 Hours 5 Minutes.

The American Line steamship St. Paul tied up at her dock last evening with the proud consciousness that she had broken her own record. She made the trip from Southampton in 6 days 9 hours and 5 minutes, averaging 20.34 knots an hour. Capt. J. C. Jamison was delighted with the performance, but says he expects to beat it in the future.

The St. Paul left Southampton May 9, and made the following daily runs: 481, 514, 480, 493, 509, and 522. During the entire voyage the vessel slowed up only twelve hours for fog. Not a particle of ice was seen, and the worst weather encountered was May 12, when the log abstract reads: "Rough s. w. sea to heavy w. sea."

The steamship New-York of the American Line holds the record, with 6 days 7 hours and 14 minutes. But for the twelve hours of reduced speed caused by fog, the St. Paul would have beaten the record over the long course between Southampton and New-York.

Among the large number of passengers on the St. Paul was Baroness Blanc. Two children of Booth-Tucker were also on board. They were met by Salvation Army people and escorted to the headquarters in West Fourteenth Street.

The Cunarder Campania arrived from Liverpool last night, being reported off the bar at 9:02 o'clock. She brings the body of Col. John A. Cockerill, who died in Cairo, Egypt. Matthew Adams, the alleged Denver absconder, was a passenger in the second cabin.

CALL ON THE BANKS FOR GOLD.

Depository Banks to Pay Over $1,200,000 by June 1—To-day's Shipment.

The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Carlisle, has made another call on the depository bank in New-York to pay into the Treasury about $4,000,000 in gold held by them of the recent bond money. This amount is called to be paid in by June 1.

This will leave of the money deposited in the banks designated on account of the bond issue $4,000,000, and this will be called for by June 15, the date of the last payment due on the bond issue, so that the whole transaction as between the banks and the Treasury, may be closed by that time.

L. Von Hoffman & Co. withdrew from the Sub-Treasury yesterday $1,000,000, which will be shipped to Europe to-day on the steamship Saale. There was a report that Lazard Frères and Co. would export a similar amount, but just before the close of business hours, a member of that firm said no shipment would be made.

A New Transatlantic Steamship.

MONTREAL, May 15.—A cablegram received here says the twin-screw steamer Canada, the latest addition to the Dominion Line, was launched yesterday by the shipbuilding firm of Harland & Wolff, at Belfast, Ireland. The steamer is 310 feet long, 58 feet beam, and 36 feet deep, and far exceeds in size any vessel now running between Canada and the old country. She has a tonnage of nearly 9,000. In many respects she resembles the Majestic and the Teutonic.

Will Build a Business Block.

WINSTED, Conn., May 15.—The Turner & Seymour Manufacturing Company of Torrington to-day sold a business lot at the corner of Water and Main Streets to G. F. Lilley of the firm of Lilley, Swift & Co. of Waterbury, beef dealers, for $50,000. This is the largest real estate transaction ever consummated in Torrington. Mr. Lilley will erect a substantial business block and a magnificent Opera House.

Coming After Becker and Cregan.

NEWARK, N. J., May 15.—Chief of Police Hopper to-day received a telegram from the Chief of Police of San Francisco notifying him that detectives Seymour and Whittaker of San Francisco had started East with requisition papers for Charles Becker and James Cregan, the alleged forgers and bank swindlers now under arrest in this city.

A Fatal Duel.

FORT WORTH, Texas, May 15.—Thomas Ingram and John Pine, farmers, living near Greenville, agreed to fight out a land-title quarrel, and met yesterday on the highway with rifles. They began firing at the same moment. Pine was shot four times and killed. Ingram was shot twice, one ball penetrating his body and inflicting a fatal wound.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Is the standard everywhere. Sold by best grocers. —Adv.

FULL A HUNDRED DEAD

A Cyclone Plows Its Way Through Sherman, Texas.

ENORMOUS LOSS OF LIFE

Scores Are Injured, of Whom Some Are Hurt Fatally.

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY

Path One Hundred and Fifty Feet Wide Made Through the Heart of the City.

NO BUILDINGS LEFT STANDING

City Hall Turned Into a Morgue and Many Residences Converted Into Hospitals.

SHERMAN, Texas, May 15.—The City of Sherman was visited by the worst cyclone in the history of North Texas about 5 o'clock this evening.

The path of the cyclone was 150 yards wide. It struck the city at the west end of Post Oak Creek, and swept in a westerly direction for several blocks and then spread and spent its force.

The track of the cyclone is a gruesome sight, the devastation being complete; houses, trees, fences—in fact, everything in its pathway—destroyed.

The loss of life probably will reach 100, with as many more bruised and wounded.

Following is the list so far as known:

BURNS, R. L., wife and two children.
PAULDING, Mrs. OTTO, and two children.
NICHOLSON, JAMES, wife and two children.
MONTGOMERY, T. H., wife and two children.
AMES, JOHN, wife and two children.
SHEARER, The Rev. Mr.
EIGHT MEMBERS of the Pearce and Richardson families at the Wakefield Farm.
CHILD of Mrs. Craighead.
DAVIS, Mrs. JAMES.
FIELDS, Mrs. JOHN.
LAKE, LUCINDA, colored.
COX, CHARLES, colored.
COX, ELIZA, colored.
LAKE, ROSINA, colored.
BALLINGER, SLOAN, colored.
BALLINGER, KATIE, colored.
Four children of William Nickerson, colored.
CLARK, WRIGHT, and three members of his family, colored.
ATHENS, Mrs.
Eighteen unidentified dead at the City Hall.
SADLER, Dr. who has not been seen since the storm, believed to have been killed.

The City Hall and the storeroom formerly occupied by S. G. Holmes have been turned into temporary hospitals, and eighteen bruised, mangled, and mutilated bodies are awaiting identification.

Nearly every house in Fairview Addition has been turned into a hospital.

The unidentified dead are being taken to the Court House.

Gray's Hill and Fairview both were damaged badly, and the cyclone passed directly west of the North Texas Female College, barely missing it.

B. B. Sayles, a delivery man, drove down Houston Avenue directly after the cyclone. He says he saw at least seven men, women, and children lying along the avenue dead, and many wounded.

The devastation in spots where the cyclone was the worst, is complete. Trees were stripped of their foliage in some places, while in others they were uprooted. Houses once the pride of the city, are, in some instances, entirely gone, and in others only a pile of rubbish marks the place where they stood.

Capt. Ely's fine residence was blown to pieces. His wife and two children were at home, but, fortunately, escaped without serious injury.

Not a thing remains to mark the spot where only a few hours before stood the magnificent residence of Capt. Burgess. His family was absent from the house at the time.

Mayor Tone of Denison, who was in Sherman during the storm, gives the following account of the cyclone:

"I was on the Court House Square about 5 o'clock, and heard a roaring wind coming from the south. The next thing I knew the air was thick with mud and small specks resembling ashes. The cyclone did not strike the court house or jail, but followed up Post Oak Creek.

The roaring did not continue over two or three minutes. During all this time it rained hard.

Rumors began to spread in about five minutes that many lives had been lost, and the reports grew worse and worse as time passed.

Fifty dead bodies had been brought into the public buildings by 9 o'clock, and searching parties are out for more.

Prof. and Mrs. Kohler were seriously injured.

The six children of J. B. Irwin are all badly hurt.

Dr. Michael was caught in the storm and badly hurt.

Dr. Sadler left for the south part of town just before the storm, and as nothing has been heard from him it is feared that he was killed.

Mrs. James Davis and Mrs. John Fields, who lived south of town, were both killed.

It is feared that the destruction south of the city is serious.

A mass meeting was held to-night at the Court House in Sherman to devise means to relieve the distressed. Hundreds of homes are blown away.

DIED ON THE PURITAN.

Surgeon General E. T. Forster Stricken with Apoplexy.

Dr. Edward J. Forster, Surgeon General on the staff of Gov. Wolcott of Massachusetts, died suddenly of apoplexy on the steamer Puritan of the Fall River Line at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. His body was taken to an undertaking establishment at 60 Carmine Street, a permit being issued by Coroner Hoeber.

Dr. Forster, who lived with his family at 51 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, was fifty years old. He was accompanied at the time of his death by Dr. Robert Allen Blood of 39 High Street, Charlestown, Mass. They were on their way home, and Mr. Forster was suddenly stricken while sitting with Mr. Blood in the saloon deck of the steamer. Before Mr. Blood could aid him he fell from his seat to the deck of the boat unconscious. He was dead before the policeman on the pier could be summoned.

It was at first proposed to take the body to Boston, but the policeman on the pier said that could not be done without a permit from the Coroner. The body was taken to the pier and Coroner Hoeber was notified by telephone.

The Puritan was delayed for about half an hour after her schedule time.

No property of any kind was found in Mr. Forster's clothes. The police believe that the effects were taken care of by Dr. Blood, who remained in the city and went to the Albemarle Hotel. He will accompany the body of his friend to Boston, starting from the Grand Central Station this morning.

An inquest was held last night by Deputy Coroner Donlin. The sole witness was Dr. Blood. He testified that Dr. Forster's death was, in his opinion, due to degeneration of the heart, rendered acute by an apoplectic fit. The death was in a measure not a surprise to him, Dr. Forster's temperament and physical development showing him to be a subject for such attacks. Dr. Forster had complained of not feeling well during the session of the Military Surgeons' Society in Philadelphia.

Dr. Forster leaves a wife and three children. He was born in Boston fifty years ago. He was graduated from the Harvard Medical School, and studied in the Dublin Lying in Hospital. At the time of his death he held the position of Surgeon General on the staff of Gov. Walcott, and was also Treasurer of the Massachusetts Medical Society, First Vice President of the Society of Military Surgeons, and Visiting Physician of the Boston City Hospital. He was a member of the Union and University Clubs of Boston, and the Nine Hundred and Ninety-ninth Artillery Club of Charlestown, Mass.

Sudden Death of W. O. Robbins.

W. O. Robbins, a well-known inventor, dropped dead of heart disease in Fourth Avenue, near Thirty-second Street, yesterday afternoon. Mr. Robbins had just closed contracts with a syndicate of Boston wool manufacturers for the use of a wool-bleaching process of his invention and was accompanying them to the Grand Central Station when he reeled and fell dead to the sidewalk. His body was taken to the East Thirty-fifth Street Police Station and thence to his late home, 141 East Eighty-third Street. He leaves a wife.

Mr. Robbins was born in New-York City in 1840. He was educated in the public schools and in the City College. In his early business life he was interested in the box manufactory business. He leased the Old Bowery Theatre in the seventies and held it for several years. He lost considerable money in this venture.

W. F. MINNERLY KILLED.

He Was Driving a Young Horse and the Bit Broke.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., May 15.—W. F. Minnerly, a wealthy resident of this village, was killed in a runaway accident this afternoon.

Mr. Minnerly, who was sixty years old, was driving a young horse down Courtlandt Street quite rapidly. The bit broke and the animal ran. Mr. Minnerly attempted to jump from the wagon. His foot became entangled in the reins and he was dragged three blocks to a coal yard, where his head struck a post with terrific force and was crushed. Death was instantaneous.

He leaves a wife, three sons, and three daughters.

THIS IS GOV. MORTON'S BIRTHDAY.

He Will Celebrate It at Ellerslie—Seventy-two Years Old.

ALBANY, May 15.—Gov. Morton will be seventy-two years old to-morrow. He will spend at least a portion of the day at Ellerslie.

He will leave here in the morning, accompanied by all the members of his family who are in this country, and open his Ellerslie home for the season. Mrs. Morton and her daughter, now abroad, are not expected home before Fall. The family will return to Albany in October.

The Governor will be back in Albany Monday.

New-York State Bankers.

A meeting of the Council of Administration of the New-York State Bankers' Association was held yesterday in the Chamber of Commerce rooms. It was called for the purpose of preparing a programme for the third annual convention of the association. The nine groups in the association were represented, and after some discussion a committee was appointed to perfect the detail for the convention, which it was decided to hold at Niagara Falls on Friday and Saturday, July 24 and 25.

Have Power to Remove at Will.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision dismissing the writ of certiorari obtained by Edward Cahill to review the determination of the Tax Commissioners in removing him from the office of Assessor of the City of New-York. Cahill was removed summarily on Nov. 20, 1895. H. A. Gumbleton, his attorney, was dismissed at the same time. The court holds that the Commissioners had power to remove an Assessor at will.

T. B. Reed's ex-Secretary Arrested.

George M. Clarke, who gave his address as 99 West Ninety-first Street, this city, was arrested in the Brooklyn Post Office yesterday, charged with swindling by Mrs. Jessie Sprague, a boarding-house keeper. Clarke was formerly private secretary to Congressman Thomas B. Reed, and when he left Mr. Reed's employ the latter gave him a letter of recommendation to John Wanamaker of Philadelphia, which letter Clarke had in his possession when arrested.

Eight Hundred More Patrolmen.

ALBANY, May 15.—Gov. Morton has signed Assemblyman Austin's bill authorizing the Board of Police Commissioners of New-York City to increase the police force in that city by the appointment of not exceeding 800 patrolmen.

The Johnston Building Mortgaged.

The Johnston Building on the southwest corner of Broad Street and Exchange Place, has been mortgaged for $1,200,000 to the Seamen's Bank for Savings. The mortgage was filed yesterday.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—John P. Edwards of Summit, N. J., died from the effects of the bite of his bird dog. The dog is supposed to have been suffering from hydrophobia at the time he attacked his master.

—The managers of the Grant Monument fund at San Francisco have discarded the prison-cut stone for the base, and will have a union-cut base for the monument at Golden Gate Park.

—Herman Plantin, a silk throwster of Paterson, N. J., has been arrested on the charge of firing his place of business, May 11, when the Machinists' Association building burned.

—The Supreme Court of Indiana has upheld the legislative apportionment act of 1885. The apportionment is favorable to the Democrats.

—During a thunderstorm at Reading, Penn., John Bentzel, aged sixty-five years, a farmer, was killed by lightning.

SARATOGA AND JUNE 24

PLACE AND DATE FOR DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

Will Select Delegates at Large to National Convention in Chicago—Short Meeting of State Committee—General Belief that at the Gathering Next Month Strong Money Resolutions Will Be Adopted—Outlook for Party Success.

The Democratic State Committee met at the Hoffman House yesterday at noon and called the State Convention for the election of delegates at large to the National Convention at Chicago, to meet in Saratoga Wednesday, June 24.

It was the first important gathering of Democrats since the last campaign, and there were some interesting interchanges of impressions and opinions among those at the hotel, although the meeting itself lasted less than a quarter of an hour, and the selection of the date and place for the convention was the only important business transacted. In the talk that followed in the hotel lobby there was a general expression of the belief that the Democratic State ticket can be elected this year, and that in the event of McKinley's nomination by the Republicans on a platform that will straddle the money question, the Republicans will have to fight stubbornly for this State to win it.

Every member of the State Committee agrees that there can be no doubt about the character of the money plank that will be adopted by the Saratoga Convention. Nothing short of a clear declaration for the gold standard will be tolerated by the party, and its leaders are appreciative of this fact.

The question as to who should be sent as delegates at large to Chicago is still unsettled, but the names most frequently heard in this connection yesterday were those of William C. Whitney, ex-Gov. Flower, Senator Hill, Senator Murphy, ex-Postmaster General Wilson S. Bissell, ex-Lieut. Gov. Fred Cooke, and a few others.

There was a belief entertained by some Democrats that the State Committee should adopt a resolution at its meeting, clearly setting forth the position of the party in this State on the question of sound money. Senator Jacob A. Cantor, the leader of the Democrats in the Senate, urged the importance of doing this on the committee managers Wednesday night. He pointed out that it would be beneficial because the State Convention is to be held so late that its declaration on the money question would not have the effect on other Democratic State Conventions it would have if it was made now, or if the State Convention in this State had been called to meet earlier. Chairman Hinkley and the other managers of the committee took the ground that it was not a matter that came within the purview of the State Committee, but one that should be left wholly to the convention. Senator Cantor labored long and earnestly to carry his point, but the managers did not agree with him. They said no one need have any doubt as to the soundness of the money plank that will be adopted at Saratoga, and that it would be unusual for the State Committ

did not press the matter and it was dropped.

The committee adjourned to meet at the Grand Union Hotel in Saratoga, on the evening of June 23.

After the meeting there was much talk in the lobby as to the chances of a Democratic victory in the State this Fall.

Ex-Congressman Charles Tracy of Albany, when asked for his views, said:

"I believe that the Democratic State Convention, to be held next month, will adopt a money plank that will be of the strongest possible character. As to the chances of electing the Democratic State ticket this year, I think they are very good, if a man who will command the attention and approval of the people is nominated. It is a good year in which to nominate a man who cannot be regarded as any other man's man, but who will stand for the best interests of the State and of the Democratic Party. This is especially so in view of the action of Gov. Morton in surrendering to the bosses. This has not pleased the people. We have had a striking example this year of the one-man power, and I believe the people are tired of it. Opposition to one-man power should and undoubtedly will be one of the conspicuous issues of the campaign. With this and the other important issues that the Democrats will present to the people this year, we should win, especially if McKinley is nominated at St. Louis."

Senator Cantor said: "My belief that the Democratic State ticket will win this year is based on what I hear from all over the State. The opposition to Republican methods is of steady growth. Nothing but a genuine sound-money plank can be adopted by the Democratic State Convention. I believed that the State Committee should pass a sound-money resolution to-day, so that we should not trail in after other States on account of the lateness of our convention."

As to Democratic Presidential nominations, Mr. Cantor said: "Mr. Cleveland is a very strong man with the people. No President ever had so many important things to contend with. During his last administration he has had to handle the tariff question, the money question, and the various international complications, and he has handled them all most successfully. In a speech which I made in one of the districts in the lower part of this city a few days ago, I referred to President Cleveland's work, and I was astonished by the enthusiasm with which the mention of his name was received. Should he be nominated against McKinley, he would show wonderful strength at the polls."

Augustus F. Scheu of Buffalo said: "The German vote in Erie will go solidly for the Democratic State ticket this year."

Mr. Scheu came here to boom Buffalo for the State Convention, which will be held in the Fall, to nominate the State ticket.

VOTING FOR THE NEW BISHOPS.

Believed that C. C. McCabe Was Elected on the Third Ballot.

CLEVELAND, May 15.—The Methodist General Conference is engaged in the election of two Bishops. Three ballots were taken to-day. The first two were not decisive. It is believed that the third ballot, the result of which will be announced to-morrow, has elected C. C. McCabe as one of the Bishops. There were at least fifty candidates in the outset. The result of the first ballot was announced as follows:

Whole number of votes cast, 521; necessary to a choice, 248. J. W. Hamilton, 107; Earl Cranston, 315; C. C. McCabe, 141; J. W. E. Bowen, (colored,) 148.

On the second ballot C. C. McCabe received 218 votes; J. W. E. Bowen, (colored,) 175; Earl Cranston, 167; A. W. Hammond, 161.

While the tellers were counting the votes various matters received attention.

The Rev. Dr. W. M. Swindells of Philadelphia introduced a resolution, which was adopted, asking the United States Government to refuse permits to sell liquors in any building owned or controlled by the Government.

Memorial services were held, Bishop Bowman, the senior Bishop, presiding. After devotional exercises, Bishop Bowman said:

These memorial services are held for five officers who were appointed by the last General Conference. Many thousands of our brothers have gone since the last conference, but these five members, by reason of their official position, are nearer to all of us than the others.

The Rev. W. F. Whitelock of Delaware read a memorial on the life of the Rev. Dr. J. W. Mendenhall, who was editor of the Methodist Review.

PUTTING M'KINLEY IN A HOLE.

His Friends Fear that the A. P. A. Will Indorse His Candidacy.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—All the interest in the A. P. A. Convention is now centred in the probable action to be taken regarding Major McKinley. The enthusiasm of his support by a great majority of the convention leaves no doubt that the boycott against the candidate will be annulled as soon as a vote on the subject can be reached, but fears are now expressed by some of the adherents of Major McKinley that the convention will go beyond that and formally indorse the Ohio man as well as reprimand the Advisory Board of the Executive Committee, which published the charges against him.

It is now the effort of conservative Republicans in the convention and out of it to prevent this indorsement, for fear that it might develope some "back-action" effects, and they are insisting that the convention shall take no positive action at all in reference to political candidates until after they are formally nominated and before the country.

CLEVELAND, May 15.—Major McKinley is at the home of Mark Hanna. He expressed surprise when informed that a committee from the A. P. A. Convention at Washington had arrived at Canton for the purpose of interviewing him. He said that he had not heard of the proposed visit, and that his home trip coming to Cleveland was changed for other reasons.

McKinley will lecture before the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church on "George Washington" to-morrow evening.

FLOWER HOSPITAL TO GET $30,000.

Mayor Approves the Bill Granting This Amount Each Year.

Mayor Strong yesterday approved the bill granting to Flower Hospital $30,000 a year out of the City Treasury.

Dr. Frederick F. Sturgis of 16 West Thirty-second Street opposed the bill, and he aroused ex-Gov. Flower's ire by saying that the hospital should get no money because it was not a city institution.

Ex-Gov. Flower asked if there was any difference between Flower Hospital, the Post Graduate, the Lying-in Hospital, and St. John's Guild, each of which secures city money each year. Dr. Sturgis said there was no difference.

"I thought so," said Mr. Flower, who, in speaking for the bill, said there were two classes of people in this world, "those who give and those who let 'em."

The Mayor said he believed the bill a good one and approved it.

VOTED THE STRAIGHT TICKET.

Secretary Carlisle Replies to a Charge that He Was a Bolter Last Fall.

LOUISVILLE, May 15.—Since the election last November the report has been circulated in Kentucky that Secretary Carlisle did not vote the Democratic State ticket at that election. This charge has been enlarged in some instances into an assertion that Mr. Carlisle voted the Republican State ticket. To an inquiry relating to this charge from John S. Rhea, a prominent silver man, Mr. Carlisle has written as follows, under date of May 9.

Dear Sir: Your favor of the 6th inst. is just received. Notwithstanding the industrious and persistent circulation of reports to the contrary, I voted the entire Democratic ticket, State and municipal, at the last November election.

George P. Perkins of Covington saw Mr. Carlisle vote, and he confirms Mr. Carlisle's statement.

Opening at Rockaway Beach.

The first trip of the season to Rockaway Beach will be made to-morrow by the steamer General Slocum. All frequenters of this popular resort will find new features to interest them. Builders and repairers have been busy on the old buildings, and some of the more popular structures have made extensive additions since the close of last season. Merry-go-rounds, cafés, toboggan slides, and the hundred and one forms of amusement that excursion crowds delight in will be in full operation.

William Wainwright is constructing a "shoot the chutes" at an outlay of $10,000. This will greatly add to the enjoyment of the pleasure seekers. The General Slocum will make two trips Sunday, and as soon as the traffic makes it necessary the most popular of excursion boats, the Grand Republic, will be added to the service.

M'KINLEY NOT THE MAN

SO SAYS JAMES S. CLARKSON, WHO FIGURES OUT HIS DEFEAT.

Not Enough Delegates to Begin With, and if Any Are Wavering They Are on the Ohio Man's Side—Majority on the Currency Question Not as Clear as on Tariff, but the Iowan Argues Sound Money Will Win.

James S. Clarkson of Iowa, one of the anti-McKinley leaders, issued a statement last night for the encouragement of the anti-McKinley men in which he said:

"The delegates are now elected, and no candidate has a majority. This may be broadly asserted, and all challengers safely referred to the decision of the first ballot at St. Louis for proof or disproof of the statement. Here are the figures in totals as gained by authentic and revised reports from each State and Congressional district convention in the country:

Delegates elected for McKinley	384
Delegates elected for other candidates	452
Delegates actually contested	82
Total	918

"McKinley, to gain a majority, must carry seventy-six of the contested seats, or all but six. As four-fifths of these contests are made up on McKinley bolts from the majority action of regular State and district conventions he cannot possibly find in these contests enough delegates to give him a majority; nor does he stand any fair chance to gain them elsewhere.

"A clear and strong majority of the delegates are not, and will not, be for McKinley, and will finally agree on a candidate safe for the party and sound on all vital issues and nominate him. The effervescing talk of an acclamation nomination expired last week. That could not have happened in any event, for there are 274 delegates instructed to support candidates other than McKinley, and all these instructed delegates will gladly fulfill their instructions at roll call at St. Louis.

"In common with all the Iowa delegates, I am instructed by the unanimous action of the Republicans of my State for Allison, and in loyalty and honor, as well as from personal choice, I shall vote for Allison at St. Louis. The McKinley boomers, who say they desire and expect nearly 300 instructed delegates to dishonor their instructions at St. Louis, or who are threatening to punish them under a possible McKinley Administration for honorable fulfillment of their instructions from their States in the National Convention, simply betray their own lack of a high sense of honor in expecting or predicting any such action on the part of those instructed delegates. Further than this, none of the Allison, Morton, Quay, Reed, Bradley, or Cullom instructed delegates have either desire, motive, or excuse to break their instructions.

"If there are any instructed delegates wavering it is on the McKinley side, or among delegates who are now finding that they cannot represent the views of the Republicans of their own States and the interests of the country, and vote for McKinley without knowing where he stands on the supreme issue, the money question. There will be 918 votes in the convention at St. Louis for protection. As to a majority on the currency question, it is not so clear; and this will be the supreme test for the nomination. In view of this fact, it is a low estimate to say that at least a hundred of the delegates now for McKinley (and half of them perhaps instructed for him) are now halting between duty to early instructions for him and duty to their own convictions and to the party interest and the public credit. Perhaps I should say that there are two sets of delegates wavering as to McKinley on this question. For, while there are a hundred gold-standard delegates undecided to-day because of his indecision on this question, there are perhaps nearly or quite as many other silver or bimetallic delegates who are beginning to waver for the same reason. It has been easy enough to make pledges to delegates as to silver in the far West and pledges as to gold to delegates in the East; but when the McKinley managers meet the silver and gold delegates together at St. Louis the conflicting pledges will be exposed and one set of delegates or the other will be lost.

"The whole country east of the Missouri River is as stanch on this question of safe currency and the preservation of the public credit and the prosperity of the business interests of the country as are New-England, New-York, and Pennsylvania. The States of Illinois and Wisconsin, whose delegates are largely instructed for McKinley, are as sound and as firm on this great question as New-York and Massachusetts, and their delegates, when it comes to the test, will not vote for a candidate doubtful in record or purpose on this question. The silver country is beyond the Missouri River. Thirty-one of the States, including all the larger ones except Ohio and Michigan, have declared unequivocally for sound money and practically the gold standard. There will be from 550 to 600 votes standing for this sort of a platform at St. Louis, and the candidate chosen by this sound-money vote will inevitably be beyond any question a sound-money man. The States of the Mississippi Valley are as sound on this question as the States of New-England, and their votes at St. Louis will be cast in the end for a platform and a candidate beyond all question preservative of sound money and the public credit.

"A majority of the delegates in the convention will be for some candidate other than McKinley. It is not a question of a majority. The only question will be on concentrating on some one for nomination. The convention will find the way to do this. The interest of the party and the interest of the country alone will govern the contest and decide the result. Nearly all the greatel elements of power in this country will be against the nomination of McKinley at St. Louis. The business men and financial circles of the country will have far more power there than any mere contest between politicians or rival bosses. The judgment of a great majority of the most experienced and deliberate men in the Republican Party is against his nomination. It would be against the judgment of an overwhelming majority of the Republican members and Senators in Congress. Extremes in trusted party leaders concur against the advisability of such a nomination for the party or the country.

"Such an eminent counselor as ex-President Harrison is and has been from the first as decidedly against it as ex-Senator Platt. It is not nor has it been a question of personal hostility in any sense to Major McKinley, for he has no personal enemies in the Republican Party. It is a question of deliberate judgment as to the best thing for the party and the wisest thing for the country. No man's ambition and no syndicated boom is going to be placed above the party interest and the National welfare at St. Louis. It is going to be a deliberate choice, and the convention is not going to be stampeded.

"McKinley has not a majority. Even when Seward, in 1860, had an actual majority before the convention, and Blaine had an actual majority in 1876, and Grant had in 1880, the deliberate second thought of the National Conventions chose other candidates and saved the party wisely enough from the perils of factional nominations. There will be, too, in this convention at St. Louis, more downright unyielding opposition to McKinley's nomination, and for good reasons, than there were for or against any of the aspirants in the cases I have mentioned. All the amenities of politics have been violated in the management of the McKinley campaign, and the manner in which States like Minnesota, Illinois, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, New-York, and Kentucky have been invaded and campaigns made by all sorts of means against reputable candidates living in the States has left deep wounds which the party may well hesitate to ignore or approve.

"Take, as an instance, the case of Kentucky, where, under the gallant leadership of Gov. Bradley last year, who, first of all recent leaders, pioneered the way in a conspicuous return to a gold standard, the State was so successfully carried for the Republican Party. Bradley carried the State for Republicanism the first time in its history. The McKinley people invaded it, promoted factional quarrels, rode down State pride and interest, and left divisions and dissensions which greatly mar, if they do not totally defeat, the prospects of continuing Republican rule in the Commonwealth. The assumption that McKinley alone was safe for protection, and the reflection this assumption cast on scores of party leaders as faithful and as able and of longer service in defense of the American policy than he, has also created a bitterness in the party with which no National ticket should be handicapped in the campaign before the people. No one man is necessary, and no man is so dangerous as a candidate as one who is arrogantly supported by a strong majority of the party on the threat of the punishment of the minority.

"The field has a majority, has a strong chance to win, and proposes to win. It is a mistake to think that a majority of the delegates to St. Louis are anxious to get on any man's band wagon. Instead they are going to stand for a safe nomination for the party and the country, and are fully ready to take all the responsibility and to take their chances with the party afterward. Fortunately all the men and leaders whose judgment is against the advisability and safety of McKinley's nomination are loyal party men, who will always bow to the will of the majority, and do as much or more for the election of the ticket if they are defeated than the men who may defeat them. But they are not defeated yet, and instead are going to win."

NORTH CAROLINA FOR McKINLEY.

Convention Declares for Free Silver and the Ohio Man.

RALEIGH, N. C., May 15.—The Republican State Convention continued its work to-day. It adopted a Populistic platform—a step toward bringing about a fusion between Republicans and Populists. It endorsed McKinley's candidacy for President in these words:

Resolved, That delegates elected by this convention to the National Convention be instructed and directed to vote for that typical American and ideal citizen, William McKinley of Ohio for President so long as his name is before the convention.

On the financial question the convention declared:

We favor the use of gold and silver as standard money, and the restoration of silver to its functions and dignity as a money metal. We are opposed to retiring greenbacks, the money of the people, the money favored by Lincoln. We are opposed to the issue of interest-bearing bonds in time of peace, and we condemn the policy of Cleveland and Carlisle in contracting with a foreign syndicate for the sale of Government bonds on such terms as to enable it to realize the enormous profit of $10,000,000 at the expense of the people.

The following resolution, offered by ex-Congressman Ewart, was adopted by acclamation and a rising vote:

Resolved, That Peter C. Pritchard be nominated as the candidate of the Republican Party for United States Senator, and that the delegates to this convention pledge themselves to use all honorable means to secure his re-election.

In the organization of the convention the Russell men won a victory over the Dockery party. The Dockery men secured a report from the Credentials Committee favoring their delegates in all the contests. The convention, however, adopted the minority report, and thereby caused Dockery a loss of thirty votes which he had expected would be cast in favor of his candidacy for Governor.

Senator Pritchard submitted a report of the conference committee of which he was Chairman, appointed to arrange the terms of fusion with the Populists' State Committee. The report was adopted. It provides that if the Populist State Convention shall fail or refuse to nominate its part of the State ticket, the Republican State Committee shall have power to complete the State ticket.

The balloting for Governor began at 11 o'clock. Three ballots were taken up to midnight, D. L. Russell leading, with O. H. Dockery second, J. B. Boyd third and J. M. Moody fourth.

ALL ARE FOR McKINLEY.

Mr. Kohlsaat Says Republicans Are Solid in the West.

H. H. Kohlsaat of Chicago, one of the McKinley managers, was at the Holland House last night. He said Mr. McKinley's nomination was a certainty.

"We are all of one way of thinking in the West," he said. "Ex-Senator Platt has played his last card. The A. P. A. business was played out, and the bankers who are trying to hurt Major McKinley will not succeed. They will rather make more votes for him."

Mr. Kohlsaat regarded the way in which the anti-McKinley managers are pushing the money issue as bad policy in the present condition of the country. He said Major McKinley was for sound money, would be nominated on a sound-money platform, and would stand on that platform. Mr. Kohlsaat said he had come here to see the final performance of the Irving season, and to take a little rest. He had not come here on politics.

For Bimetallism and McKinley.

SHERIDAN, Wyoming, May 15.—The Wyoming Republican Convention completed its work to-day. The platform declares for bimetallism and instructs the delegates to vote as a unit for McKinley. The delegates are John C. Davis, Rawlins; B. B. Brooks, Casper; Benjamin Fowler, Cheyenne; Clarence C. Hamlin, Rock Springs; Otto Gramm, Laramie; Willis Van Deventer, Cheyenne.

Colored Republicans Meet.

The Colored Republican County Organization met last night at 153 West Fifty-third Street to elect an Executive Committee. Charles F. Butler presided. A committee was appointed, consisting of two members from each of the smaller Assembly Districts and four members from each Assembly District which contains more than 400 colored voters. A resolution was adopted providing for the establishment of an auxiliary organization in each of the Assembly Districts to cooperate with the main organization.

THE FORD'S THEATRE DISASTER.

Victims to be Compensated for Their Injuries by the Government.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—There is a prospect that the celebrated Ford Theatre disaster cases will be disposed of in the present session. It is nearly three years since the disaster occurred, and some of the persons who were severely injured have died, but the joint commission appointed by the House and Senate has not been able to devote its attention to the question of the many claims, except from time to time, so that its report has been delayed until now. The conclusion reached is that by reason of the fact that in the contract for removing the underpinning of Ford's Theatre Building no provision was made for shoring up the building, or for expert superintendence during the progress of the work, the building at the time containing about 500 Government clerks, the Government should compensate the sufferers for the injuries sustained by them.

The commission investigated each individual case, and sent to the Medical Board, composed of army, navy, and marine hospital surgeons, all cases where permanent injury was claimed, for rating as to the present and probably permanent extent of the injuries. The bill which has been introduced for the relief of the sufferers calls for the expenditure of $159,800. There are 108 names on the list, and the individual awards average $1,450 to $5,000. One of the victims, Francis W. Test, to whom was awarded $2,500, died the day the report was issued from the Government Printing Office.

Under the Relief bill, the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to pay to the personal representatives of persons on the list dying before the awards are disbursed the amount allowed under the provisions of the act. Only four persons were found to be entitled to the maximum allowance of $5,000. These were Lloyd J. Smith, who was permanently disabled, and Nina A. Kime, sole legatee of Arthur J. Kime; Mrs. Georgie R. Baldwin, sole legatee of David Henry Porter Brown, and Julia Muller, sole legatee of William Schrieber. More than one-half of the persons named on the list are to receive in excess of $1,000 each. Senator Faulkner, a member of the joint commission, will offer an amendment to the General Deficiency bill embodying the provisions of the Relief bill, and it is believed that it will be accepted without question.

Boston's Beans, Pork, and Molasses.

From The Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier.

A Boston paper, which prints what it is pleased to call "daily menus," has received from a reader the following as a suggestion for dinner: Tomato soup, baked beans and pork, brown bread, cold boiled ham, pickles, cabbage salad, wheat bread, apple pie, hard crackers, old cheese, black coffee. That is all well enough, in its way, but what we wish to know is whether it is true that the Boston people cook beans, pork, and molasses together, and then eat the combine, as was charged by one of them recently. We have asked for a denial of this story by some Boston paper and it has not been denied. Can it really be true?

Pineapple Culture in Florida.

From The Jacksonville (Fla.) Citizen.

A writer in The Florida Agriculturist gives detailed estimated results of a five-acre field of pineapples from the inception of the enterprise to the close of the fifth year, which may be summarized as follows: First year, expenses, $135; second year, expenses, $12.50; income, $115.50; third year, expenses, $91.95; income, $132; fourth year, expenses, $374; income, $805.20; fifth year, expenses, 1,083.49; income, $5,649. Net income for five years, $4,804.76, not including the value of 92,200 suckers on hand. The variety upon which the calculations are made is the Smooth Cayenne.

ALLISON NOT A SILVER MAN

THE IOWA CANDIDATE DECLARES HIS FINANCIAL OPINIONS.

Decidedly Opposed to the Free-Coinage Idea—His Friends Say He Is Absolutely Sound on the Money Question—His Action May Help to Force McKinley to "Come Out into the Open"—The Ohio's Man's Managers Worried.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Mr. Allison late in the day has summoned courage, and now stands before the country as an avowed enemy of the free coinage of silver. He is quoted to-day as saying that he took up the silver question when it was agitated first, under the leadership of Mr. Bland, and came to the conclusion that the United States could not afford to coin silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 without the concurrence of other nations, and that he has not seen a moment since then when his views have changed. Senator Gear, who is Mr. Allison's right-hand man, said this afternoon that this statement accurately reflected the views of the Iowa candidate.

Mr. Gear was asked whether in the event that Mr. Allison should be nominated for President and elected he would veto a free-silver bill if one should be presented for his action.

"I say yes, most emphatically," replied Mr. Gear. "No bill calling for the free coinage of silver would receive Mr. Allison's sanction. He is for honest money, and the country might as well understand it."

Mr. Allison took the ground to-day that it was unnecessary for him to say anything further on the subject of his financial views. He appeared to be surprised that there could have been any question as to his attitude. Some of his friends say to-night that it is a pity he did not speak before, while others say he has spoken at the right time, and that McKinley will be obliged to "come out into the open" as a result of the Iowa man's declaration and tell the people just where he stands.

Those who know McKinley best are inclined to think he will continue to "straddle" the money question, but they admit that the new conditions will worry him.

There are indications here that the leaders of the Ohio delegation to the National Convention are beginning to get worried over the attitude of Eastern Republicans toward McKinley. It is well known that Mark Hanna and the McKinley managers who have been in New-York trying to convince the leading Republicans there that McKinley is safe on the money question, have failed utterly. The expressions of the Ohio candidate when in Congress, and those he has made since he began his fight for the nomination have shown him to be a "wobbler" of the most pronounced type. Better evidence of the elasticity of his views on the all-important question of the day could not be desired than the spectacle of his managers employing his Congressional utterances regarding silver to convince the Republicans of the West and South that he is "sound" on silver, and to convince those of New-York and other Eastern States that he is for sound money.

The Eastern Republicans are awaking to the fact that it is absolutely essential that the candidate shall be opposed to free coinage, and it will be strange if they shall not try to compel McKinley to say definitely whether he is for or against the free coinage of silver. It is undeniable that the opponents of McKinley feel much encouraged with the turn affairs have taken. Many of them predict that the tide will set strong against the Ohio Major before he shall be many days older.

TELLER IN FULL CONTROL.

Will Vote the Colorado Delegation at St. Louis as He Chooses.

PUEBLO, Col., May 15.—It was decided by the Republican State Convention to let Senator Henry M. Teller head the Colorado delegation. Instructions to cast the Colorado vote according to his views were adopted.

The resolutions were strongly in favor of the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 and protection to American industries. The money plank reads:

We declare that the free coinage of silver and gold at a ratio of 16 to 1 is, for the time being, of paramount and controlling importance, and the most pressing question connected with our political duty and action. The doctrine of bimetallism has never been denied by any National Republican Convention, but often asserted, and they who deny it are false to the party, and not we who will maintain it. International bimetallism can only be secured through National bimetallism adopted by the United States. To the maintenance of this principle, as well as to the restoration of silver as a money metal to the full standard of the Constitution, we, as Republicans, pledge our most arduous and persistent effort.

The convention appointed Senator Teller, J. W. Rockafellow, James Downing, and Frank C. Goudy delegates at large to St. Louis.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—"It is not necessary for me to say anything as to what I may or may not do," said Senator Teller this afternoon. "I informed the Republicans of my State what my position was, believing that in so doing I was acting in good faith. They knew before they elected me as a delegate to St. Louis what my views were, and in the full knowledge of these views they made their choice. Under the circumstances I shall be one of the delegates and will be at St. Louis. I stand just where I stood in my speech and in my letter to the Chairman of our State Committee. Beyond that it is unnecessary for me to say anything."

The expression of opinion in his letter to which Senator Teller refers was: "As for myself, I will not support any gold man who may be nominated by the Republican Party. I could just as well be expected to support a free trader, and, protectionist as I am, I would much rather do that than vote for a gold man, because I believe that free trade would be much less destructive to the interests of this country than the single gold standard is going to be."

NEW-YORK BOYS IN WASHINGTON.

High School Cadets to Give an Exhibition Drill To-day.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The First Battalion of the American Guard of New-York—New-York High School Cadets—arrived in Washington at 7:30 o'clock to-night with an escort from Lafayette Post, No. 140, G. A. R., New-York. The Corcoran Cadets of this city met them at the station and conducted them to Hotel Regent, where the young men had dinner. At the sound of taps, at 9:30, every cadet was prepared for retiring.

They will give an exhibition drill at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, before members of Congress and others, and will be received by the President at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

This company is reputed to be the best among high school cadets, and its object here is to attract the attention of Congress to the proposition that the Government should provide arms, uniforms, &c., for high school cadets throughout the country.

The cadets presented a fine appearance marching up the avenue, and were the recipients of much applause.

A Singular Fatality.

From The Butte (Mon.) Inter-Mountain.

One of the most remarkable fatalities that ever occurred in any mining camp in the West is reported from Mercur, Utah. Last Saturday George Riley, an old and experienced miner, was working in a 300-foot tunnel, and, after putting a shot and lighting the fuse, walked out of the tunnel and stood on the dump until after the blast should go off. When the explosion occurred, however, a piece of rock flew straight out of the tunnel—a distance of 300 feet—and struck Mr. Riley under one of his shoulders, inflicting injuries from which he died within fifteen minutes.

Universalist Becomes Congregationalist.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

The Rev. George W. Raeburn, formerly pastor of the Universalist Church, Reading, Penn., who recently withdrew his name from the Pennsylvania Convention of Universalists, has joined the Congregationalist denomination in Philadelphia and accepted the pastorate of a charge at Arcade, in Western New-York State.

Feed

The nerves upon pure, rich blood and you need not fear the horrors of nervous prostration. Nerves are weak when they are improperly and insufficiently nourished. Pure blood is their proper food, and pure blood comes by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which is thus the greatest and best nerve tonic. Opiates, cocoa, and sedative compounds deaden and stifle, but Hood's Sarsaparilla nourishes and builds up.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

A SURPRISE TO WASHINGTON.

Three Unexpected Nominations Sent to the Senate Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The President caused a sensation at the Capitol this afternoon by sending to the Senate the nominations of William Lochren of Minnesota, who for three years has been Commissioner of Pensions, to be United States Judge for the District of Minnesota; of Dominic J. Murphy of Pennsylvania, who has been First Deputy Commissioner of Pensions, to succeed Mr. Lochren, and of Napoleon J. T. Dana of New-Hampshire, to be First Deputy Commissioner of Pensions. Judge Lochren succeeds Rensselaer Nelson, who was appointed District Judge of Minnesota by President Buchanan in 1858, and has held the position ever since.

The resignation of Judge Nelson was received at the White House this morning, and after very short consideration the President decided to fill the vacancy by the appointment of Judge Lochren, without consultation with the latter. Judge Nelson's resignation was not unexpected, as he has reached the age of retirement, and has taken advantage of the law which permits him to retain his salary after leaving the bench.

Although a staunch Democrat, Judge Lochren was for a long time a Judge in Republican Minneapolis, where he has a splendid reputation as a man and a jurist. His record as Commissioner of Pensions is without a flaw. A soldier throughout the war of the rebellion, his sympathy has been with deserving veterans, and his course toward such has been characterized by fairness. Mr. Murphy, who succeeds him, is thoroughly acquainted with the duties of the responsible position, having served for many years in the Pension Bureau, and as First Deputy since the beginning of the present Administration. Public men who have business to transact at the Pension Bureau will look upon his appointment as Commissioner as a deserved promotion.

Mr. Dana has been Chief of the Old War and Navy Division of the Pension Bureau. He is regarded as an efficient officer. It is not expected that there will be any opposition to the nominations in the Senate.

DULUTH, Minn., May 15.—There was considerable surprise in the United States Court to-day over the retirement of Judge Nelson. He was in the midst of a trial when he astonished every one by dismissing the jury, adjourning court, and announcing his retirement to private life. Judge Nelson is the oldest Judge in point of service on the Federal bench, having been appointed nearly forty years ago.

TWO CONSULS NOMINATED.

Mr. Fowler Transferred from Ningpo to Che-Foo.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The President to-day nominated John Fowler of Massachusetts to be Consul at Che-Foo, China, and Robert Lee Jenkins of North Carolina to be Consul at Patras, Greece.

The nomination of Mr. Fowler to be Consul at Che-Foo apparently has nothing to do with the recent Russo-English trouble growing out of the foreshore of that port. Mr. Fowler is now in the Consular Service in China, and is and has been, stationed for some time at the Port of Ningpo. For reasons satisfactory to the State Department Ningpo was omitted and Che-Foo substituted in the act making appropriations for the Consular and Diplomatic Service for the year beginning July 1, 1896. The nomination sent to the Senate takes effect July 1, and is simply a transfer of Mr. Fowler from Ningpo to Che-Foo. Inasmuch as the act providing for this change of station for the Consulate was approved Feb. 27 last, the recent complications can have but very little to do with the transfer.

MOZAMBIQUE'S ILL-FATED VOYAGE

Five Seamen Died of Yellow Fever and One Committed Suicide.

The British bark Mozambique arrived last night from Rio Janeiro shorthanded, five of her crew having died of yellow fever in the tropics and one seaman having committed cuicide.

The Mozambique sailed in ballast from Rio on March 28 last, and two days afterward A. Bruce, an Australian who had been shipped at Rio Janeiro as able seaman, began to complain of pains in his back and legs, and soon developed unmistakable signs of yellow fever. Capt. Strachan had laid in a new supply of medicine at Rio Janeiro, and had full written instructions from a physician there for the treatment of yellow fever. He set about administering his remedies, but Bruce did not rally, and died on April 3. Next day A. Wilson, the second mate, a native of Glasgow, also succumbed, and both bodies were at once put overboard.

J. Vettevogel, a seaman, who joined the ship at Rio Janeiro, died April 7, and was at once buried. Next day A. G. Larssen, seaman, died and was buried. He had shipped in Hull, England.

For the next four days there were no further deaths, but P. Olsand, a seaman, was quite low, and became unconscious and died on the 12th. After his body had been buried the wind veered to the north, the ship then being in latitude 16.32 north and longitude 33.32 west. The welcome northeast trade winds set briskly in, and all hands took heart as they realized that every day of fresh breeze lessened the chance of further fever.

There were no further complaints of sickness, except on the part of a seaman named J. Douglas, who appeared to be demented, and at times became so violent that the Captain deemed it wise to confine him in a room. On May 13 he broke the lock on the door and ran up on the forecastle head. A rush was made to seize him, but he eluded pursuit and plunged into the sea. All efforts to save him were in vain, although First Mate Cameron and four men rowed about in a boat searching for him for over an hour.

When Dr. Doty was notified of the arrival of the Mozambique, he stated that the ship would be detained for disinfection and cleansing, and all the clothes and effects of the crew would be treated by the steam process to prevent the slightest possibility of contagion. It is probable that the ship will be released to-morrow or Monday.

Archbishop Walsh Will Not Sign It.

TORONTO, May 15.—The mandment which the Roman Catholic Hierarchy of Quebec is about to issue bearing on the Catholic electors in the political campaign, so far as the Manitoba school question is concerned, will not be signed or recognized by Archbishop Walsh of Toronto, who was asked to indorse the document. The Archbishop emphatically refuses to affix his name to the mandment, urging as a reason that the document will create a religious war. His Grace believes his indorsement of the mandment would lead to vigorous hostility to Catholics in this Province, which would end in many hundreds of Catholics being forced out of their positions in Protestant enterprises if the religious feud is extended to Ontario.

Eight Jurors for Mrs. Fleming.

There were eight jurors in the box when the trial of Mary Alice Almont Livingston Fleming, who is accused of having poisoned her mother, Mrs. Evalina M. Bliss, was adjourned yesterday afternoon until Monday morning. A few moments before there were nine, but at the last moment Albert C. Smith, the ninth, informed Recorder Goff that he would not vote to convict a person of a capital crime on circumstantial evidence. This announcement elicited from Assistant District Attorney McIntyre the information that the prosecution relied upon circumstantial evidence to convict Mrs. Fleming, and the juror was excused.

COMMOTION ON THE HAVEL

CAPT. JUNGST PUTS HIS SAILORS THROUGH EMERGENCY DRILL.

Alarm of Fire Called Every Man to His Post—In One Minute and a Half the Bulkhead Doors Were Closed and Boats Soon Were Ready—Cry of "Man Overboard" Led to the Rescue of a Red Buoy in Three Minutes.

An exhibition of how lives are saved when ships are lost was given yesterday afternoon on board the North German Lloyd steamship Havel. The vessel was moored at the company's wharf in Hoboken. People whose attention was attracted by the commotion on the ship, lined adjoining bulkheads and looked on.

So far as the crew was concerned the drill was a wholly unexpected one. Perfect discipline is just as important on an ocean liner as it is on a vessel of war, and Capt. Jungst, who commands the Havel, has a theory about the way in which it should be inculcated. He reasons that such direful accidents as collision with another craft or the breaking out of fire on shipboard have a way of happening with suddenness when they happen at all. The Captain, therefore, believes that a crew should be trained to meet such emergencies by similarly unexpected calls to stations.

The Havel is divided into numerous watertight compartments, and when the alarm of fire or collision is given the bulkhead doors are closed by members of the crew who are specially stationed for that duty. The rattle of the gong gave the signal at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and one minute and a half later every bulkhead door was shut and fastened.

The 250 men comprising the crew sprang to their stations at the first stroke of the gong, some closing bulkhead doors while others scurried from stateroom to stateroom to arouse such passengers as might have been therein.

In all the drills the imaginary fire gains control, or the supposititious collision has a fatal result, and following close on the heels of the first alarm came another. It was sounded from the ship's bell forward. Three sharp, quick strokes rang out the order "Stand by the boats," and the crew came swarming up the hatchways and raced to their stations alongside the boats.

The first officer climbed the flying bridge ladder, three steps at a time, and took his station alongside Capt. Jungst. The Captain gave his subordinate an order, and the officer repeated it in stentorian tones. The boats' crews standing silently at their stations were instantly at work. Boat covers were flung back, the boats were lifted from their chocks and swung outboard, suspended from their davits, the falls were dashed on deck in coils, "ready for running," and the men stationed to lower the boats got a single turn on the falls and stood ready to let the ropes fly through their hands should the order to "lower away" be given.

The Havel carries sixteen boats in all. For a minute or two Capt. Jungst and his chief officer stood looking along the long deck to see that every detail of the drill had been complied with. But nobody was out of place, and nothing was missing. Provisions for eight days were in each boat, for it is one of the rules of the company that every boat shall be kept constantly supplied with bread in tins and water in tanks. The men detailed to help passengers in the boats were there, and near each boat was its boat officer, ready to spring aboard with his navigating instruments as soon as his load of passengers was safely embarked.

Satisfied with his inspection, Capt. Jungst gave the order to "secure," and the boats were swung inboard, covers replaced, and falls neatly coiled down, ready for use again as soon as required.

Then the seamen came trooping aft, in obedience to an order from the chief officer, and ranged themselves in a body under the bridge.

The first officer shouted an order in German to the effect that a man was overboard, and a red buoy splashed in the water from over the stern, and a dozen active Teutons went bounding along the deck to the starboard quarter lifeboat. Eight of the seamen sprang into the thwarts and the first officer seized the tiller. The boat splashed into the water within two minutes after the alarm of "man overboard" was given, and within three minutes from the signal the buoy was picked up.

Although a strict disciplinarian, Capt. Jungst is one of the most popular officers in the transatlantic service. His men like him so well that there are very few changes in personnel, and the frequent drills which he insists upon keep the crew in a high state of efficiency. During his twenty-seven years' service with the North German Lloyd, Capt. Jungst has been the means of rescuing 257 lives. He has a number of medals presented to him by crowned heads, and is modest, as medal winners generally are. One of the medals is a handsome gold medallion presented to him by the King of Holland for his services in rescuing the passengers and crew of the Rotterdam, which was destroyed at sea by fire. Another medal was presented to him by the King of the Netherlands for heroism as a life saver.

Champion Congratulator of the World

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

The Khédive never knew what forty-horse power enjoyment meant until a few dayes ago, when he received a telegram from the champion congratulator of the world. They had opened an exhibition at Berlin, a two-penny halfpenny sort of show, such as we have had in London more than once in recent years. Of course, the show was opened by the Emperor, and of course the Emperor suggested that although he had seen every show of every kind that was worth seeing, the Berlin Exhibition was such an easy first that he almost felt sorry for the exhibitions that had gone before.

Then he looked about for a chance to plant a letter or a telegram. With his aquiline eye he saw a representation of "Cairo." It was not really a representation of Cairo, but of bits of it. However, there was enough of it for William's purpose. He straightway wired to the Khédive that without its "Cairo" the Berlin Exhibition would have been but a side show. He wired, at full rates, that the spectacle was magnificent; that he would never forget it; that it insured the success of the exhibition; and, finally, that if the Khédive ever got into a tight place, in an exhibition way, to call on him.

Naturally the Khédive was compelled to deplete his treasury by answering. He was deeply moved, he cabled, by

COL. DU PONT IS PUT ASIDE

THE SENATE REFUSES TO ADMIT HIM TO MEMBERSHIP.

Stewart and Jones Disappoint Their Republican Colleagues—One Vote Throws the Decision Against the Delaware Claimant—Republicans Bitter Against the Nevada Senators—Delaware Must Worry Along with One Man in the Upper House.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Col. Henry A. Du Pont will not share with Mr. Gray the honor of representing Delaware in the United States Senate.

The Republicans were two votes short in the Senate this afternoon when the test of strength came, and the President of the Senate solemnly announced that the resolution declaring that Col. Du Pont was not entitled to a seat in that august body was adopted.

The Republicans knew before the vote was taken that Du Pont had no chance of success. Early in the day they were informed that Mr. Jones of Nevada had left the city after pairing with Mr. Wolcott in

Henry A. Du Pont.
Unsuccessful Candidate for Senator from Delaware.

opposition to Du Pont. Mr. Stewart left the Capitol early in the afternoon without arranging a pair and the idea prevailed that he would not return. He was in his place at the appointed hour, however, and voted with evident satisfaction against seating Du Pont.

There was a buzz of conversation when the President announced the vote. His action destroyed the last hope of Du Pont's friends.

A strong effort was made earlier in the day to bring about a postponement of the Du Pont case. The Republicans were called together in caucus and the proposition was made that the agreement reached two days ago to the effect that the case should be decided to-day be abrogated. Mr. Mitchell of Oregon, Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, made it plain to his colleagues that if the test came to-day Du Pont would be defeated.

Mr. Sherman and others took a decided stand against the idea of breaking an agreement of the Senate. Mr. Sherman saying that if the proposal were accepted he would promise that never again would unanimous consent be given in the Senate if he could prevent it. The case was considered in all its bearings and the decision reached that there was nothing to do but stand up to the rack. Efforts were made to induce Mr. Stewart to change his attitude, but without success.

The debate on the case in the Senate continued until 5 o'clock, several Senators contributing to the popular stock of knowledge concerning the case, and then the President put the question on the amendment to the Mitchell resolution, offered by Mr. Turple, declaring that Mr. Du Pont was not entitled to a seat.

The vote stood 31 to 30 in favor of the amendment, as follows:

YEAS—31.

Allen, (Pop., Neb.)	Jones, (Dem., Ark.)
Bacon, (Dem., Ga.)	Kyle, (Ind., S. D.)
Bate, (Dem., Tenn.)	Lindsay, (Dem., Ky.)
Berry, (Dem., Ark.)	Martin, (Dem., Va.)
Blackburn, (Dem., Ky.)	Mills, (Dem., Texas.)
Butler, (Pop., N. C.)	Mitchell, (Dem., Wis.)
Caffery, (Dem., La.)	Morgan, (Dem., Ala.)
Chilton, (Dem., Texas.)	Pasco, (Dem., Fla.)
Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.)	Peffer, (Pop., Kan.)
Faulkner, (Dem., W. Va.)	Roach, (Dem., N. D.)
George, (Dem., Miss.)	Stewart, (Rep., Nev.)
Gibson, (Dem., Md.)	Turple, (Dem., Ind.)
Gorman, (Dem., Md.)	Vilas, (Dem., Wis.)
Gray, (Dem., Del.)	Walthall, (Dem., Miss.)
Harris, (Dem., Tenn.)	White, (Dem., Cal.)
Hill, (Dem., N. Y.)	

NAYS—30.

Baker, (Rep., Kan.)	McBride, (Rep., Ore.)
Brown, (Rep., Utah.)	Mantle, (Rep., Mont.)
Burrows, (Rep., Mich.)	Mitchell, (Rep., Ore.)
Cameron, (Rep., Penn.)	Perkins, (Rep., Cal.)
Cannon, (Rep., Utah.)	Pettigrew, (Rep., S. D.)
Carter, (Rep., Mon.)	Platt, (Rep., Conn.)
Chandler, (Rep., N. H.)	Proctor, (Rep., Vt.)
Clark, (Rep., Wyo.)	Quay, (Rep., Penn.)
Cullom, (Rep., Ill.)	Sewell, (Rep., N. J.)
Davis, (Rep., Minn.)	Sherman, (Rep., Ohio.)
Dubois, (Rep., Idaho.)	Shoup, (Rep., Idaho.)
Elkins, (Rep., W. Va.)	Teller, (Rep., Col.)
Frye, (Rep., Me.)	Warren, (Rep., Wyo.)
Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.)	Wetmore, (Rep., R. I.)
Hawley, (Rep., Conn.)	Wilson, (Rep., Wash.)

There was another roll call, with the same result, on the amended resolution. The Republicans stood solidly for Du Pont and the Democrats and Populists voted against him. There were no absentees upon this, but the vote developed the fact that twenty-eight Senators were absent from duty.

It required nearly half an hour to dispose of the matter. There was an entire absence of excitement, and many persons who had gone to the Chamber with the idea that the debauch would be interesting scenes in connection with the test went away disappointed.

The Republicans are very much disgusted with Senators Jones and Stewart, but these gentlemen are exceedingly thick skinned, and a little matter like the refusal to seat a Republican will not worry them in the least. While the silver Republicans stood with their sound-money colleagues in support of Du Pont, they have managed to convey the impression that they are not displeased with the result. Had the question of a silver vote been concerned they undoubtedly would have displayed more interest and Jones and Stewart might have taken a different course.

Henry A. Du Pont claimed a seat as Senator from Delaware. The Legislature was dead-locked nearly the entire Winter. On the last day of the session Senator Watson (Dem.) who was Acting Governor because of the death of Gov. Marvil, took his seat as Speaker of the Delaware State Senate. His vote prevented Du Pont securing a majority of the votes of the Legislature. Du Pont claimed that Watson could not act as Governor and State Senator at the same time, and that he (Du Pont) having received a majority, not counting Watson's vote, was elected Senator. This view was taken by the majority of the Committee on Privileges and Elections of the National Senate. The minority held that Watson was entitled to sit as State Senator, though acting as Governor, and this view was taken by the National Senate.

CONGRESSMAN HOWARD'S PROTEST.

He Objects to an Assault Made by a St. Louis Paper.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Mr. Howard (Populist) signalized his return to Congress, after an absence of several months, to-day by rising to a question of personal privilege immediately after the reading of the Journal. He said that when last present in the House his appearance had been made the occasion of a cruel, baseless attack by the press of the country. An article in a St. Louis paper, he said, was typical of the general onslaught, and he read that. It stated that Mr. Howard had come on the floor of the House in a state of intoxication, after a debauch of several days, his appearance resembling that of a tramp. He had gone to sleep, it said, on a lounge, and had thence been removed by two colored porters of the House. "This is the consummation of Howard's career," was the closing sentence.

Mr. Howard went on to explain that he had come to the House to vote on the Silver bill. He had come against the advice of his physician, accompanied by his wife and the wife of Representative Strowd. Members about him, Mr. McLaurin and others, saw that he was desperately sick, and they had advised his removal for that reason. Since then, Mr. Howard said, he had been confined to his room, at times near death's door, and only yesterday had been able to resume his duties on the floor.

"I should not trouble the House about this matter," he continued, "but I believe it to be due to the people who sent me here and the children who bear my name to denounce the charge as willfully and maliciously false."

PRIVATE PENSION BILLS PASSED.

The Day Spent by the House in Acting on Them.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The House spent to-day in passing private pension bills favorably reported from the Committee of the Whole during the past week. Before the House took the usual Friday recess at 5 o'clock 101 bills had been passed and 34 others had been laid aside to await formal engrossment before final action.

When the bill was reached to pension the widow of Secretary Gresham at the rate of $100 a month Mr. Talbert made the point that no quorum had voted on its passage, and the Speaker was compelled to count a quorum. The vote by which the bill passed was 120 to 15.

Mr. Talbert also endeavored to secure a recommittal of the bill granting a pension of $75 a month to the widow of Gen. Thomas Ewing, with instructions to reduce the amount to $50 a month, but the motion failed by a vote of 55 to 16.

Congressional Doings.

—A resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Aldrich, (Rep., R. I.) directing the Finance Committee of the Senate to inquire whether American labor and industries were suffering from, or threatened with injurious competition through importations of Oriental products, and, if so, to investigate the causes which had made such competition possible, was taken up by the Senate yesterday and agreed to, with an amendment, offered by Mr. Mills, (Dem., Texas,) instructing the committee to report also the labor cost of products by the unit of quantity in the respective countries.

—Mr. Gallinger offered a resolution in the Senate yesterday declaring that the "widespread business depression and rapid increase of the public debt" demonstrated that the existing tariff law did not produce sufficient revenue, and that a revision of the law was necessary in the interests of the people of the United States. Mr. Gallinger will make a tariff speech later on.

—House Elections Committee No. 1 has decided the contested election case of George Denny, Jr., (Rep.,) against William C. Owens, (Dem.,) in favor of the sitting member, Owens. The case came from the district—the Seventh Kentucky—represented for a dozen years previous to the Fifty-fourth Congress by W. C. P. Breckinridge.

—The House yesterday decided the contested election case of J. Hampton Hoge, (Rep.,) against Peter J. Otey, (Dem.,) from the Sixth Virginia District, confirming the title of Otey to the seat he occupies.

—The House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds has ordered a favorable report on the bill of Mr. Little of Arkansas, to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in the Capitol Building.

—The House yesterday passed a bill on motion of Mr. Wadsworth, (Rep., N. Y.,) authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Niagara River at Lewiston, N. Y.

SAYS A POLICEMAN CLUBBED HIM.

Christian Find Says He Was Assaulted When Defending His Wife.

Christian Find appeared in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday with his head covered with bandages. He was charged with resisting a policeman.

The complainant in the case was Patrolman McMullen of the Fifth Street Police Station. The result of the hearing was that Magistrate Wentworth discharged Find and the latter's counsel said that he would file charges against McMullen for assault and for discharging a prisoner in the street.

According to the story told in court yesterday, Patrolmen McMullen and Mulcahy were sent out early yesterday morning to arrest women who might be abroad without any satisfactory reason, and one result of their work was the arrest of Mr. Find.

Mr. Find is Secretary of a bowling club in East Thirteenth Street and proprietor of a restaurant at 101 Third Avenue. He was detained at the clubhouse on Thursday night by a match game. His delay in reaching home worried his wife, and she started from their home to look for him. When she was walking down Thirteenth Street Mrs. Find met Mulcahy. He had Jennie Horner in 332 East Thirteenth Street in custody. Mrs. Find said that Mulcahy caught her by the arm and arrested her. Just then McMullen appeared and took her under his charge.

Mrs. Find said that she began to scream when arrested, not knowing that Mulcahy was a policeman. The two policemen, she said, choked her just as her husband appeared. Find, she said, did not recognize the men as policemen, but rushed to her rescue. In his effort to assist her, she said, he was beaten over the head and face by one of the policemen, McMullen, she thought. He was knocked to the ground twice, and blood poured from his face.

The two policemen, Mrs. Find said, summoned an ambulance and sent her husband to Bellevue Hospital. They then told her to go home, but she refused to do so and went to the Fifth Street Police Station to make a complaint.

In court Mrs. Find could not identify McMullen positively as the policeman who assaulted her husband. She said that the policeman wore a light coat. McMullen appeared in court in dark clothes, but for several weeks he has worn light clothes.

Find, who was hardly able to stand when he appeared in court, said that the clubbing he received blinded him and made it impossible for him to identify his assailant.

Jennie Horner identified McMullen as the man who did the clubbing.

Over twenty business men testified to the good character of Mr. and Mrs. Find.

NEW PLACE FOR HENRY W. GRAY.

Made Special Commissioner of Jurors by the Appellate Court.

Ex-Fire Commissioner Henry Winthrop Gray has been appointed a Special Commissioner of Jurors by the seven Justices of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, at a salary of $6,000 a year. He will appoint subordinates with the consent of the seven Justices.

His duty will be to take the names of citizens from panels furnished by Commissioner Plimley, and to examine them as to their power to serve in extraordinary cases.

He will examine them as to their ability to speak and write English, whether they are opposed to capital punishment, to conviction on circumstantial evidence, whether they are able to read newspaper accounts of cases and comments respecting the same without basing opinions thereon, which they will be unable to lay aside, and whether they have any prejudice against any particular law, the execution of which may be involved in a criminal proceeding, or any particular variety of defense.

For the impaneling of a jury from Mr. Gray's select lists application may be made either by the people or the defendant to the Appellate Division on five days' notice in any case as to which newspaper comments may have interested the public so as to render it difficult to procure an impartial jury. The law is not applicable to any case until the special lists provided for have been compiled.

Mr. Gray was born in this city in 1839. His first public office was that of Park Commissioner, to which place he was appointed in January, 1883, by Mayor Gilroy. In May of the same year he was transferred to the Fire Department by the same Mayor, and had been there but a short time when he began an investigation into the department in charge of Charles A. Soteldo, Superintendent of Supplies. Commissioner J. J. Scannell and Anthony Eichhoff took Soteldo's part, and said the charges were false.

Mr. Gray then resigned from the board, and S. Howland Robbins was appointed in his place. During the campaign of 1894, when Mayor Strong was elected, the charges were again brought forward and again denied, this time by Mr. Robbins.

Many Arrivals at Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 15.—The number of cottage arrivals for the season to-day broke the record. They were Mr. and Mrs. William A. Duer, Miss Duer, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Sheldon, Mrs. Charles P. Cassilly, David H. King, Jr., William Storrs Wells, John A. Pinard, and Mrs. Joseph Stone and Miss Stone of New-York; George F. Tyler, Miss Tyler, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tyler, and Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Sully-Darley of Philadelphia; Prof. and Mrs. N. S. Shaler and Miss Shaler of Cambridge, to visit Gerdon McKay and Bishop Potter. C. C. Baldwin and Alfred Skitt of New-York also arrived. Ralph N. Ellis's new thirty-footer arrived to-day, en route to New-York.

Steinitz Sails for Home.

LONDON, May 15.—W. Steinitz, the chess player, is a passenger on the steamer Fuerst Bismarck, which sailed from Southampton for New-York to-day.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Annual Report of the Norfolk and Western Railroad.

In his annual report, just submitted, President F. J. Kimball of the Norfolk and Western Railroad says: "The traffic and revenue of our road were seriously affected by a strike of the miners in the Pocahontas coalfield, which, beginning May 1, 1895, continued in its effects for at least five months. During the four months (January to April inclusive) prior to the strike the coal and coke traffic increased as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year 330,815 tons, and the gross earnings during that period increased $213,163.39. During the five months of the strike (May to September inclusive) the coal and coke traffic as compared with the previous year fell off 918,977 tons, and the gross earnings decreased $940,965.80.

"After Oct. 1, and during the remainder of the year, the conditions steadily improved, and the traffic and revenue assumed more normal proportions; and, although the coal and coke traffic decreased during the last three months of the year 125,359 tons as compared with the same period of the previous year, through the increase of other traffic the gross revenue increased $49,437.14. For the whole year, as compared with the previous year, the gross earnings decreased $678,355.27, the operating expenses decreased $170,289.24, and the net earnings decreased $508,096.03."

Northern Pacific Lands.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The House Judiciary Committee to-day heard Gen. Britton in support of the resolution introduced by Mr. Hartman of Montana, to facilitate the reorganization of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, to secure to actual settlers the right to purchase at a price not exceeding two dollars and fifty cents per acre the agricultural lands within its grant, and to prohibit said company or any successor company from giving by consolidation, sale, or other corporate action, control of its railroad to any corporation, company, person, or association of persons owning, operating, or controlling a parallel or competing railroad.

Messrs. Doolittle and Hyde of Washington, Tawney of Minnesota, Cook of Wisconsin, and Hartman of Montana, representatives through whose States the road runs, were present and took part in the discussion of the matter. All favored the resolution. No conclusion was reached and a further hearing will be given on Tuesday next.

Boston Terminal Company.

BOSTON, May 15.—The sub-committee preparing the new Southern Union Station bill reported to-day to the Railroad Committee, which considered the matter for two hours and will consider it again Monday. The bill now has twenty-six sections, provides for the Summer Street location as originally planned, gives the terminal company $500,000 capital and the right to issue 4 per cent. 100-year bonds on approval of three of the five terminal company Trustees.

All plans must be submitted to the Mayor and Railroad Commissioners, and are subject to the approval of both. Railroad Commissioners will pass on rules and regulations for the use of the terminal. Dividends on capital stock are limited to 4 per cent. The City of Boston can issue $2,000,000 bonds premium on the same to constitute a sinking fund. The State tax will be upon the capital stock, and the city will tax the general property as real estate to each railroad company in proportion to its use.

Inter-State Commerce Amendment.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The House Commerce Committee to-day reconsidered and by a majority vote adopted a resolution asking the House to return to the committee a bill reported by it several weeks ago, repealing the penalty clause of the Inter-State Commerce law and substituting a fine of $15,000 for each violation thereof. It was contended that this provision was not necessary, in view of the recent decision of Justice Brown of the United States Supreme Court, that persons engaged in violations of the law may testify as to such violations without subjecting themselves to prosecution. The adoption of the resolution recalling the bill to the committee was strongly urged by Mr. Hepburn of Iowa, Mr. Patterson of Tennessee, Mr. Corliss of Michigan, and Mr. Aldrich of Illinois, and was adopted by a majority of one.

Norfolk and Western.

PHILADELPHIA, May 15.—The annual report of the operations of the Norfolk and Western Railroad for the fiscal year ended Dec. 31, 1895, has just been made public. Since Feb. 6, 1895, the road has been operated under receivers. According to the report, the traffic and revenue were seriously affected by a strike of the miners in the Pocahontas coal field, which, beginning May 1, continued in its effects for at least five months.

For the year the gross earnings were $9,662,087 and the net earnings $2,138,451. Other charges made the deficit for the year $964,959.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—The Ticket Brokers' Association met in Buffalo Thursday and elected the following officers: President—Ike Frank, New-York; First Vice President—John Grossman, Columbus; Second Vice President—Charles P. Webb, Indianapolis; Third Vice President—W. S. Jones, Buffalo; Fourth Vice President—J. Spleidt, Washington; Chairman of the Executive Committee—George McKenna, Chicago; member of the Executive Committee—P. W. De Moss, Kansas City; Secretary—W. B. Carter, Louisville, Ky.

—J. Sterling Morton, Secretary of Agriculture, is plaintiff in an appeal suit filed in the Supreme Court at Lincoln, Neb., Thursday, in which he seeks to restrain the issue of $40,000 bonds voted in aid of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company by Otoe County, in which his home, Nebraska City, is. Secretary Morton contends in his petition that the bonds were illegally voted upon; that the county has received no benefit, and that the only ones to profit are private parties.

—By a vote of the members the Western Passenger Association has refused to exempt from its agreement transpacific business. This business does not come under the Transcontinental Association agreement. The roads opposing the Transmissouri Traffic Association have called a special meeting, in Denver May 24, to consider the question of west-bound rates into Utah.

—The lower house of the Massachusetts Legislature yesterday passed a bill providing that the Boston subway, now under construction by the Transit Commission, shall not be leased for more than ten years, and that the lease may be terminated by a sixty-day notice. No railway company under this bill is to be given the exclusive privilege of the subway.

—The Union Pacific March statement shows that the gross earnings increased $56,428; the net increased $120,811. Last year the Union Pacific March gross earnings showed a decrease of $161,520; net increased $90,456.

—William J. Fransiolli, private secretary of the late Col. H. K. Hain, has been appointed acting General Manager of the Manhattan Railway Company.

A WISE PRIVATE WATCHMAN.

He Allows a Burglar to Escape Without Trying to Arrest Him.

NEWARK, N. J., May 15.—A burglar in the home of Dr. Robert L. Stewart, at 40 Thirteenth Avenue, early this morning caused considerable excitement in the neighborhood.

About 3 A. M. Mrs. Stewart heard a slight noise in the dining room, and at the same time a match was struck in that part of the house. By its light Mrs. Stewart saw the face of a stranger, who was just entering her bedroom. The woman screamed, and her husband sprang from the bed and made a rush for the burglar, but the latter deftly threw a chair in front of the doctor and dashed to the window. Before Dr. Stewart could remove the obstacle the fellow was out of the window and over the back fences into Sterling Street.

A private watchman on the outside saw the burglar at work, but instead of trying to arrest him immediately, the watchman began to pound his night stick on the curb and fire off his revolver. Instantly a dozen windows in the vicinity went up, and from each a figure in white demanded to know who was getting killed. Then a policeman appeared, and the two went after the burglar, who, by this time, was several blocks away. He was not captured. In the dining room was found a black derby hat belonging to the man. Mrs. Stewart says he was about five feet five inches in height, had a black mustache, and wore a brown coat. He did not secure any booty.

Effect of the Bake-Shop Law.

ALBANY, May 15.—The amendments to the bake-shop hygienic law, which were approved by the Governor to-day, provide that all shops shall have airshafts, windows, or ventilating pipes sufficient to insure ventilation; all rooms used in the manufacture of flour or meal food products shall be at least eight feet in height, and no domestic animal, except cats, shall be allowed in any bakery or any room therein where flour or meal food products are stored. The State Factory Inspector is allowed six deputies, an increase of two, to enforce the provisions of the law.

YALE-PRINCETON GAMES

THE TIGERS MEET WITH A STREAK OF BAD LUCK.

Several of Their Crack Athletes Will Be Unable to Compete at New-Haven, and Capt. Garrett Only Hopes to Make a Respectable Showing Against the Boys in Blue—Several Men Were Dropped from College and Some Are Injured.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 15.—Capt. Robert Garrett, Jr., of the Princeton University Track Association, to-day announced the result of the competition which has been in progress during the past three months for positions on the track team. The men chosen will compete to-morrow in the dual games with Yale, and will be Princeton's defense in the Princeton-Columbia dual games, at Princeton, May 23, and in the intercollegiate games on May 30. Not more than three men have been retained for each event, and these journeyed to New-Haven to-day, where they are quartered at the New-Haven House. Here the team will stay till Saturday night, when they will return to Princeton.

Capt. Garrett to-day is by no means confident of victory over Yale. In fact, he rather expects defeat, and will be content to make a respectable showing against the star athletes who represent the blue. The Tiger team has not escaped its usual run of bad luck. Rogers, the crack jumper, has been dropped from college; Goldthwait, the quarter-miler, has likewise been "pinched" by the Faculty, and Goodman, the cyclist, has suffered a like fate, and is now at Columbia. F. A. Lane, who represented Princeton at Athens, competing in the hundred, is in the hospital with the measles, and will not be able to compete again this year. Tyler, another Olympian, sprained his ankle in recent practice and is walking with a cane. He may be able to compete to-morrow, but certainly cannot do himself justice in the pole vault in his present maimed condition. With all these mishaps to contend with, and not an overstrong team to begin with, it will be readily appreciated why Capt. Garrett is not sanguine of victory.

Princeton's chief hope will lie with the sprints. Here Ralph Derr, '97, will be Princeton's chief mainstay. Derr has competed for Princeton in the intercollegiates during the past two years, but has never been a winner. He has recently been credited with ten seconds flat in the hundred, but it is believed that the timetakers made a mistake. Derr did ten seconds last season, however, and can do ten and a fifth almost any day. He is not yet in his best form. In the absence of Lane, '97, who has the measles, H. B. Jamison will be entered in the hundred, and J. H. Colfelt, '99, will probably start. Both men are quarter-milers, and little is expected of them in the hundred. They have both done 0:10 2-5.

In the 220 dash Derr, Jamison, and Colfelt are entered, and Jones, '99, is also likely to start. Derr is better in this event than in the hundred, having done 0:21 4-5 around a curve last year. He is not running as well this season, having been beaten twice recently by Colfelt, in 0:22 1-5. It is believed that if Princeton can take the 220, it must be done by Freshman Colfelt, who is running better than any other man on the team at present.

Colfelt will also be Capt. Garrett's trump card in the 440-yard dash, should he last for that event. It is believed that he can win the quarter from Yale's best man. He has recently covered the distance in close to fifty seconds, and is now in fine fettle. H. C. Brokaw, '97, and A. B. Graver, '97, will also compete for Princeton, but H. B. Jamison, '97, may possibly be substituted for the latter. All three men have done under fifty-three seconds, and ought to win places to-morrow.

In the middle distances Capt. Garrett hopes to make a good showing. In the mile Laing, '99, has done 4:32. He was Captain of last year's Andover team. He is now running in his finest form, and it is believed that he can push Lewis and Sage. Sterling, '97, will also start for Princeton in this event. He has done nothing better than 4:37. Laing will also start in the half mile, but both Bryant and Hanlon are considered better men at this distance. H. C. Brokaw is likely to start in the half, unless too tired after running the quarter.

The mile walk in conceded to Thrall of Yale, but with McVitty, '98; Smith, '98, and Graves, '99, Princeon will hope to score a point or two in this event. None of these men can approach the fine form of Thrall.

There is little hope entertained of winning either of the hurdles for Princeton. Pope, '97; Carter, '98, and Clarndon, '99, will be Princeton's representatives in the 120 hurdles, but neither of these men is a great success. Jones, '99; Carter, '99, and Yeatts, '98, will start for Princeton in the low hurdles.

The one-mile bicycle race ought to be a walk-over for Yale, as none of the Princeton men have shown championship form. Out of a big batch of aspirants, Capt. Garrett has finally decided to enter Fulton, '98; Pomeroy, '99, and McFarlane, '98, and these will fall an easy prey to McFarland of Yale.

Tyler, '97; Trainer, '97, and Strayer, '99, will represent the orange and black in the pole vault. Tyler, if in condition, would stand a good chance of winning, but neither Trainer nor Strayer can approach Van Winkle. Cross and Chadwick of Yale will have an easy time with Rhodes and Schmalhorst of Princeton in the hammer throw, and Brown and Sheldon ought to have no difficulty in defeating Garrett and Edwards of Princeton in putting the shot. Bottger and Capt. Garrett will represent Princeton in the broad jump, and will hope to win a couple of points, but cannot expect to defeat Sheldon's kangaroo leaps. Bottger, Weber, '97, and Garrett will try to win from Thompson, Merwin, and Gerard in the high jump, but will consider themselves fortunate if they get a point from Yale.

HANDSPRING AND HASTINGS.

To Meet To-day in the Race for the Withers Stake at Morris Park.

After a day's rest, racing will be resumed at the Morris Park track this afternoon, with the Withers Stake, for three-year-olds, at a mile, as the special feature. This will serve to bring together P. J. Dwyer's splendid colt Handspring, whose owner makes no secret of his belief that he is a better colt than was his sire, Hanover, and August Belmont's splendid colt Hastings, by many thought to be the best of the two-year-olds of last season. Both horses are thoroughly fit, and the race between them should be a splendid one. Owing to the long illness of Requital, this representative of the Brookdale Stable will not be able to start, his preparation having been delayed. Abuse and Izmir are announced as starters, but as both are maidens they do not seem to have a chance to do anything but fight it out for third money. On the reports of Handspring's work he will probably be the favorite in the speculation, although he has not yet been seen in a race. Hastings will, however, find a good following who liked his appearance in the first race on the first day of the meeting, and who further have faith in John Hyland's ability as a trainer. The race is the fourth on the card and will be run at about 4 o'clock.

The entries and weights for the several races this afternoon are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Heavy-weight handicap. Mirage, 140 pounds; Premier, 133; Sabilla, 129; Pay or Play, 128; Lancer, 124; Lady Greenway, 121; Juno, 120; Castleton, 119; Prince Jean, 117.

SECOND RACE.—One mile. Selling. Eclipse and Lehman, 128 pounds each; Merry Duke, 113; Corn Cob and Rosedale, 109 each; Brisk, 108; Volley, 105; Bombazetta, 99.

THIRD RACE.—The Gaiety Stakes. For two-year-old fillies. Four and a half furlongs. Recollection, Salva Cea, Successful, and Hint, 115 pounds each; Fireside, Clymena, and Sansparell, 108 each.

FOURTH RACE.—The Withers Stake. For three-year-olds. One mile. Handspring and Hastings, 122 pounds each; Abuse and Izmir, 110 each.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs, for maiden two-year-olds. Rotterdam, 110 pounds; Passover, Hiddenite, and Full Speed, 108 each; Robert Bonner, 105; Fratello, 101; Young Harry, 100; Talisman, 96.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Deerslayer, 117 pounds; W. B., 112; Chugnut, 110; Intermission, 103; Ventano, Carib, and Belle Ann, 100 each.

Hamlin's Nightingale Dead.

LOUISVILLE, May 15.—C. J. Hamlin's Nightingale dropped dead at the course of the Louisville Fair and Driving Association while being jogged this morning. Her value was over $10,000. She was by Mambrino King, out of Minequa Maid, by Hambletonian, and made her record of 2:08 at Terre Haute last October.

SAME OLD STORY.

New-Yorks Played Well, but Could Not Win from Cleveland.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

Cleveland, 10; New-York, 4.
Louisville, 9; Philadelphia, 3.
Boston, 8; Pittsburg, 6.
St. Louis, 5; Washington, 2.
Chicago, 8; Baltimore, 7.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Pittsburg	13	8	.619
Cleveland	13	8	.619
Philadelphia	14	9	.609
Chicago	14	9	.609
Boston	14	9	.609
Baltimore	13	9	.591
Cincinnati	13	9	.591
Brooklyn	10	12	.455
Washington	10	13	.435
St. Louis	9	15	.375
New-York	7	15	.318
Louisville	5	19	.208

CLEVELAND, May 15.—Cleveland batted out a victory to-day and defeated New-York, although the latter put up a good game. Wilson was a puzzle to Irwin's men when the hits were needed. In the last three innings Campfield wore a New-York uniform for the first time, and took Doheny's place in the box. He held the Cleveland batters down to four hits. Burkett's home run to centre field corner was one of the longest that has been made on the grounds this season. The game was full of good fielding plays by both teams. Attendance, 1,500.

Score:

CLEVELAND.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf.	1	3	0	0	0
McKean, ss.	1	3	5	3	0
Childs, 2b.	1	0	2	4	0
Tebeau, 1b.	1	2	12	3	0
Zimmer, c.	1	2	4	1	0
O'Connor, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
Blake, cf.	0	0	2	0	0
McGarr, 3b.	2	1	0	0	2
Wilson, p.	3	3	0	5	0
Total	10	14	27	16	2

NEW-YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Fuller, ss.	0	1	1	2	0
V'n H'n, cf.	0	1	2	0	1
G. Davis, 3b.	0	1	0	1	1
Doyle, rf.	1	1	2	0	0
Gleason, 2b.	1	1	4	5	0
Stafford, lf.	1	1	1	0	0
H. Davis, 1b.	0	1	10	2	0
Doheny, p.	1	0	1	1	1
Campfield, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Farrell, c.	0	2	5	1	0
Total	4	8	27	14	2

Cleveland ..... 0 2 3 0 0 3 0 0 2—10
New-York ..... 0 1 0 3 0 0 0 0 0— 4

Earned runs—Cleveland, 7; New-York, 1. First by errors—Cleveland, 1; New-York, 2. Left on bases—Cleveland, 11; New-York, 5. First on balls—Off Wilson, 4; off Doheny, 4; off Campfield, 2. Struck out—By Wilson, 4; by Campfield, 1. Home runs—Burkett, Wilson, McKean, Farrell. Sacrifice hits—Childs, O'Connor. Stolen bases—McKean, McGarr, Wilson, Gleason. Double plays—Fuller, Gleason, and H. Davis; Tebeau, McKean, and Childs; McKean and Tebeau. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

Other League Games.

AT LOUISVILLE.

Louisville ..... 0 5 0 2 0 0 2 0 .—9
Philadelphia ..... 2 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—3
Base hits—Louisville, 9; Philadelphia, 10. Errors—Louisville, 2; Philadelphia, 3. Batteries—Smith and Dexter; McGill, Cross, and Boyle. Umpire—Mr. Weidman.

AT PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg ..... 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 3 1—6
Boston ..... 1 1 2 0 1 0 1 2 0—8
Base hits—Pittsburg, 13; Boston, 12. Errors—Pittsburg, 3; Boston, 1. Batteries—Hawley and Sugden; Nichols and Ganzel. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

AT ST LOUIS.

St. Louis ..... 2 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 .—5
Washington ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—2
Base hits—St. Louis, 4; Washington 2. Errors—St. Louis, 2; Washington, 2. Batteries—Breitenstein and McFarland; Mercer and McGuire. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

AT CHICAGO.

Chicago ..... 1 0 3 0 3 1 0 0 .—8
Baltimore ..... 0 1 4 0 0 0 0 2 0—7
Base hits—Chicago, 12; Baltimore, 6. Errors—Chicago, 4; Baltimore, 4. Batteries—Friend and Kittredge; McMahon and Robinson. Umpire—Mr. Keefe.

Metropolitans, 23; New-Haven, 1.

NEW-HAVEN, May 15.—The New-Havens were snowed under to-day by an avalanche of slugging by the Metropolitans. Base hits were few, but there were home runs and three-baggers in abundance. The Metropolitans scored 23 runs, 14 earned, off Pitchers Mackin and Cauliflower, getting a total of 46 bases. Heckman got two home runs and two singles. McLaughlin held the New-Havens down to 3 singles. The score:

New-Haven ..... 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1
Metropolitan ..... 4 6 0 1 4 0 7 1 .—23
Hits—New-Haven, 3; Metropolitan, 24. Errors—New-Haven, 4; Metropolitan, 4. Batteries—Mackie, Cauliflower, and Hodge; McLaughlin and Zearfoss.

Newark, 11; Wilmington, 8.

NEWARK, N. J., May 15.—It took Newark two hours and a half to win from Wilmington this afternoon. Burns exchanged centre field for first base with J. Rothfus and put up a good game. The score:

Newark ..... 2 0 4 1 0 3 0 0 1—11
Wilmington ..... 0 2 1 0 0 0 4 0 1—8
Base hits—Newark, 11; Wilmington, 11. Errors—Newark, 6; Wilmington, 6. Batteries—Lloyd and Rothfus; McIntyre and Wise. Umpire—Mr. Sullivan.

Georgetown, 31; Virginia, 11.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Georgetown University defeated Virginia to-day in a very one-sided and uninteresting game. Lockett was in no way effective, while Mahoney and Lambert had it all their own way. The score:

Georgetown ..... 10 7 1 0 3 4 4 1 1—31
Virginia ..... 3 1 1 2 1 0 0 2 1—11
Batteries—Lambert, Mahoney, and Maloney; Lockett and Cochran.

Dartmouth, 7; Amherst, 2.

HANOVER, N. H., May 15.—Dartmouth defeated Amherst at baseball to-day in the best-played game ever seen here. The score was 7 to 2, and Amherst's two runs were scored on an excusable error by Davis and a wild pitch by Tabor. Tabor pitched a great game, striking out ten men. The score:

Dartmouth ..... 3 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 2—7
Amherst ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1—2
Base hits—Dartmouth, 12; Amherst, 2. Errors—Dartmouth, 2; Amherst, 1. Batteries—Tabor and Abbott, Boyden and Sullivan.

Hartford, 4; Paterson, 3.

HARTFORD, May 15.—Hartford again defeated Paterson to-day, nearly 1,000 persons watching the game. The game was a close one. The Patersons' hits were scattered, while those of the Hartfords were at a time when they produced runs. Score:

Hartford ..... 0 1 0 0 3 0 0 0 .—4
Paterson ..... 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1—3
Batteries—Vickery and Smith, Viau and Elton.

Baseball Brevities.

—Inspector Mackeller, acting Superintendent of Police in Brooklyn, yesterday received a letter from Dr. G. W. Harkins, Secretary of the

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ABBEY'S—Yzeyl—8:00.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Trilby—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BIJOU—The Widow Jones—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BROADWAY—El Capitan—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
CARNEGIE LYCEUM—Ethical Culture Exhibition.
CASINO—The Lady Slavey—8:00. Matinée.
CASINO CHAMBERS—Cabaret du Néant—2:00 to 12:00.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax; Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Too Much Johnson—8:20. Matinée.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Sunshine of Paradise Alley—8:15. Matinée.
GARDEN—His Absent Boy—8:30. Matinée—2:00.
GARRICK—Thoroughbred—8:30. Matinée.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE—Electrical Show—11:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Cavalleria Rusticana and I Pagliacci—8:00. Matinée—Carmen.
Pagliacci—8:00. Matinée—Carmen.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Fregoli—Vaudeville—8:15. Matinée.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Marguerite—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:15. Matinée.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vitascope—Vaudeville—8:00. Matinée.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Annual Exhibition—Day and Evening.
PALMER'S—Prestidigitation and Dancing—8:15. Matinée.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00.
STANDARD—Chimmie Fadden—8:15. Matinée—2:15.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	TIMES. 1896.	TIMES. 1896.
3 A. M.	43	58	61
6 A. M.	44	57	62
9 A. M.	48	63	68
12 M.	52	76	78
4 P. M.	53	78	81
6 P. M.	53	75	77
9 P. M.	51	71	71
12 P. M.	49	69	70

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....71.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....70.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....49.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....60.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Fair; Slightly Cooler.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 7, Column 1.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE NEW-YORK DEMOCRATS AT CHICAGO.

We desire to impress the Democracy of the State of New-York with a due sense of the importance of sending as delegates to the Chicago Convention men capable of contending all day long and far into the night for honest money.

As it now appears, it will be at Chicago, not at St. Louis, that the Presidential contest will be practically determined. From the moment the nomination of McKINLEY is announced Democrats all over the country will pluck up courage and make ready to enter the hopeful fight against a candidate whose infirmities of character and principle will make him easier to defeat than any of his present rivals. McKINLEY's nomination will at once and visibly strengthen the hands of the opponents of free-silver coinage in the Democratic Party. To put forth against the shuffling and double-faced McKINLEY a candidate of his own ambiguous kind, upon a platform that either dodged or straddled the great issue, would be political idiocy. With this Ohio trimmer as the Republican candidate, disintegrating his party in its old strongholds by the known and proved unsoundness of his financial views, the plainest considerations of political sagacity command the nomination of a Democrat strong enough to win the respect and confidence of his own party and sound enough to deserve the support which McKINLEY forfeits.

The fight at Chicago will be a fight for a sound-money candidate and a sound-money platform. It will be carried on after the familiar fashion in the corridors of the hotels, in the streets and public places, and in the rooms of delegates and delegations. It will be a talking match of vast proportions, earnest, strenuous, protracted, and of vital importance to the party and to the country. The minds of the delegates from the South and West must be convinced, if not of the perils of free coinage, at least of the impolicy of entering now upon that experiment, and they must be convinced that with a sound-money candidate, and only with a sound-money candidate, the Democratic Party can hold the Presidency.

In that great debate the voice of New-York must be heard, and it must speak in convincing tones. It will be useless to send as disputants the ordinary material of cut-and-dried political conventions. The district leader who has no capacities beyond those exercised in his daily political vocation will be as useless as the politician of wider range whose repute is due chiefly to the skillful management of a State machine. Above all, it will not do to make the mistake of sending an undue proportion of the gentlemen who four years ago labored with untiring zeal to convince the delegates from other States that GROVER CLEVELAND, if nominated, would be defeated by 50,000 votes in the State of New-York. They will meet this year among the "boomers" of the free-coinage idea many of those whom four years ago they tried to array against Mr. CLEVELAND, and it can readily be imagined that such arguments as they are capable of would be contemptuously set aside by the obvious retort of their well-remembered false prophecies. Nor will it avail anything to send mere platform orators. The fight will be lost or won before the convention assembles, and it will be won by the force and persuasiveness of face-to-face, man-to-man disputations.

The primary qualification of the New-York delegate to the Chicago Convention this year should be a sound knowledge of the silver issue; next, he should be capable of presenting the arguments for sound money in a way to convince the minds of others, and, thirdly, he must have the physical strength to keep up the fight for days, with little time for sleep and less for meals, in the torrid heats of Chicago in July.

We hope the convention which will meet at Saratoga on June 24 will be wise enough and firm enough to name as delegates at large four Democrats fully equal to the demand that will be made upon them at Chicago. We hope the districts will be not less attentive to the unusual necessity of choosing men of brains and standing as their representatives. The obligation that rests upon the New-York Democrats transcends party loyalty. The interests of the country and the prosperity of its people will be served by the nomination at Chicago of a candidate who is the foe of cheap dollars and is not afraid to say so.

HILLIARD AND THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Mr. GEORGE HILLIARD, Special Deputy Excise Commissioner for the City of New-York, differs with the Court of Appeals of the State on the club question. He says "it is my opinion that the clubs do traffic in liquor and in that way are amenable to the law." The law itself defines trafficking in liquor "within the provisions of this act" as a "sale of liquor of less than five wine gallons."

Here is what the Court of Appeals said in the Adelphi Club case, in which the club's steward, STARK, appeared as the defendant: "It [the club] was not organized for the purpose of engaging in a business for profit, or for the traffic in liquor. It engages in no business other than that which pertains to the maintenance of its library, reading rooms, and the social intercourse and comfort of its members. Liquors as well as other supplies are distributed to its members upon the written order of the member, at a price fixed by the officers of the club, designed to cover the purchase price and disbursements in serving. These orders pass to the Steward or Treasurer of the club and are charged against the member, who settles therefor monthly. We think that the transaction with STARK did not amount to a sale within the meaning of the statute. It was but a distribution among the members of the club of property that belonged to them. The fact that a payment was made does not change the character of the act, for it was but the means adopted by which each member should receive his own and not that belonging to a fellow-member. The payment went into the treasury to ultimately restore that which he had taken."

The meaning of "sale" under the present statute is not different from its meaning under the excise law, and the nature of the "transaction" by which a club distributes to members the supplies which they have bought for their own use has not changed. HILLIARD does not agree with the Court of Appeals, but he has not the power to overrule it. Generally its decisions have to "go," and whenever it reaches one on the present law, its opinion as to what a club is and as to what a sale of liquor is will doubtless remain unchanged, notwithstanding the dissenting opinion of HILLIARD.

"ADEQUATE PROTECTION."

In the course of some remarks about the general tariff revision bill passed by the Republican House three or four months ago, The New-York Tribune made, on the 5th inst., the following extraordinary assertion:

"Nobody has ever pretended that the Dingley bill offered adequate protection to any industry, whether that of wool growers, wool manufacturers, or any other. It was proposed as a measure of temporary and partial relief, which might have been secured if Senator CARTER and other silver extremists had not defeated it."—[New-York Tribune, May 5.]

So, neighbor, "nobody has ever pretended that the Dingley bill," which increases all the present duties (those on sugar excepted) by 15 per cent., "offered adequate protection to any industry." In other words, the addition of 15 per cent. to the present duty affecting any industry would not make that duty high enough to afford adequate protection!

What did you say about this same bill during the last week of December?

"It [the horizontal increase of 15 per cent.] is not necessary as to some articles or schedules, and would only swell the nominal advance and rates without yielding any additional revenue."—[New-York Tribune, Dec. 25, 1895.]

You meant, did you not, that the increase was "not necessary as to some articles or schedules" because the existing duties upon those articles and in those schedules—which include many duties—were high enough? Did you not mean that those existing duties gave "adequate protection," and in your reference to revenue did you not have in mind duties which, as they stand in the present law, are prohibitory?

On the same day you published the following assertion:

"In some cases existing and highly unpopular monopolies would receive additional advantages to which they are not entitled."—[New-York Tribune, Dec. 25.]

That is to say, the Dingley bill's increase of 15 per cent. would enlarge duties which were already high enough to afford "adequate protection" to the monopolies or combinations making use of them. Was not that your meaning?

Two days later you published the following comments upon this bill:

"The increase * * * would in some offensive instances make the ratio so high as to invite criticism, while adding nothing to the revenue."—[New-York Tribune, Dec. 27.]

Why "offensive"? Did you not have in mind existing duties which were high enough, even from the McKinley point of view? Were these some of the duties which, as you say now, can not be made adequately protective even by adding 15 per cent. to them?

You know, of course, that an increase of 15 per cent. would make the average ad valorem rate for certain schedules higher than it was under the McKinley tariff. Do you think that "adequate protection" was given by the McKinley tariff in those schedules?

You say now that an addition of 15 per cent. does not offer adequate protection to the steel-rail industry, but do you really think that a combination which compels our own people to pay $28 per ton while it sells rails to Japan for $21.26, overcoming the competition of England and Belgium in that country, should have its protective duty increased from $7.84 per ton to $9, and that even this increase would not give the industry "adequate protection"? And the combined nailmakers, who have increased the price of nails in this country by more than 200 per cent. in the last few months, compelling our own people to pay $2.55 per keg at the mills while they sell to the people of Germany for $1.55—is it your settled opinion that their protective duty should be enlarged and that they would not have "adequate protection" if the addition should be only the Dingley bill's 15 per cent.?

CITY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

That there should be any doubt about the action of the Board of Education of this city in regard to the appointment of a City Superintendent of Schools under the new law, or that it should need any urging to select the best-equipped expert in matters of public education that can be found for the place, only shows how far the demoralization of the school system under the old law had gone. Here are twenty-one citizens, presumed to be intelligent and respectable, who are intrusted with absolute control over the educational interests of the city. It depends upon them what kind of school accommodations we are to have, what the courses of study and methods of instruction shall be, what shall be the character and qualifications of teachers, and what kind of superintendence and direction shall be given to the public schools of the city. Few members of the board are themselves experts in education and most of the duties for which the board is responsible have to be performed through others, but its authority in choosing those by whom the duties are to be performed is practically unlimited. Common prudence and an ordinary sense of responsibility to the public would dictate the selection of places of importance, requiring special qualifications and training, of the very best men whose services can be obtained. The Board of Education would get credit for the results, and it is only through the appointment of such subordinates that it can secure good results and meet its responsibility to the people.

So far as educational results are concerned, that is, the degree of benefit which the children of the people are to derive from the public schools, and which the community is to derive from the vast expenditures for school purposes, the officer of most importance is the City Superintendent of Schools. Not only is he to be the head of the Board of Superintendents, which will have charge of the examination of candidates for teachers, and will nominate those who are to be appointed, and make recommendations as to courses of study, but he is personally vested with the "general direction of all classes, scholars, principals, and other teachers," and is made "directly responsible to the Board of Education for the management of these matters." He is, in fact, the chief officer of the department in affairs purely educational.

Nobody claims, or can claim, that Mr. JASPER, the Superintendent under the old system and the incumbent of the office at the present time, has in any high degree the qualities of an educator. The best that is said of him, or can be said, is that by long experience he has acquired a thorough familiarity with the details of the school system, and that he has unusual ability in matters of administrative routine. The fact is that he has managed the system as an administrative machine, with little reference to educational results and little comprehension of them or the methods of their attainment. This machine he has used largely under political influence and for political purposes, and that is why he became the head of it and has retained that position for sixteen years.

No man has been more conspicuously identified with the abuses and defects of the old trustee system, and no man worked harder for its retention than Superintendent JASPER. As a persistent and energetic opponent of reform and of the change of methods which is the great need of the schools and the sole purpose of the new law, he is simply the most unfit person for the appointment which the Board of Education has to make next week for a term of six years that could be found. He is the most capable of defeating the objects of reform in education, and the least capable of accomplishing them. For the Board of Education to appoint him to the place of City Superintendent would be tantamount to an avowed intention to do all it could to prevent the improvement and elevation of the public schools of the city, and to retain, so far as possible, the political infection and the abuses which it has caused. It would be a brazen defiance of all decent public sentiment and a base betrayal of the most important interests confided to any body of citizens in New-York. And yet that is exactly what the city and its educational interests seem to be threatened with by those who have grown callous under the abuses of the old Tammany system. If this calamity should befall the cause of school reform after it has been carried thus far, every man concerned in bringing it about should be marked for public reprobation for the rest of his life.

SPAIN IN THE EAST.

The announcement is not at all surprising that Spanish misrule should have had the same consequences in the East as in the West. The enormous "holdings" of Spain throughout the world in the seventeenth century have dwindled under Spanish administration, until of all her outlying possessions, excepting a strip of land on the west coast of Africa which it has not yet been worth anybody's while to take away from her, only Cuba and Puerto Rico are left in the West and the Philippine Islands in the East. The Spanish administration in all parts of the world has been the same combination of ignorance, laziness, cruelty, and greed. It would take a flock of human sheep to put up with Spanish misrule. That all Spain's continental possessions on this hemisphere have dropped away from her is a natural result of her administration. She has been able to hold Cuba thus far only by reason of the great disadvantages which its insular situation imposes upon its inhabitants in a struggle for independence.

It is creditable to the inhabitants of the Philippines that they, too, have found the Spanish yoke intolerable. Indeed, the misgovernment of the Philippines, according to all impartial observers, is even more grievous and more injurious to the development of the country than the misgovernment of Cuba. The Spanish officials, "birds of prey and passage," have no aim but to gorge themselves with booty in the shortest possible time, and this they do in the Philippines, as they have done in Cuba, to the detriment of the real revenue-paying capacity of the country. Their notion of finance is mediaeval. As in Cuba, the quarrel is between the natives and the Spaniards. There is, it appears, a "Hispano-Philippine Society," which devotes itself to a propaganda of separation, which it carries on by means of publications that are disseminated throughout the islands, in which the white population is considerable. The same work is also performed, it is said, by the Freemasons, who flourish in spite of ecclesiastical and official prohibitions, these two prohibitions indeed being virtually the same. One of the grievances of the progressive party is the power of the Church. The demand for separation begins with the cry of "Death to the monks!"

To this agitation for freedom from the Spanish yoke there is added, in the case of the Philippines, a danger of foreign intervention. The islands extend from Formosa. The creation by Japan of a naval station on the Pescadores, between Formosa and the mainland, which were ceded to Japan by China, brings the Philippines within the Japanese "sphere of influence." It is the natural consequence of Spanish rule that colonists, even of Spanish descent, should prefer any other. It is not therefore surprising that the movement for independence in the Philippines should be more or less closely connected with the Japanese project of an island empire beyond the present boundaries of Japan. In fact, a European who was trying merely to make his living, without undue exactions and interferences from Government, might very reasonably prefer a Japanese protectorate to a Spanish viceroyalty. The predicament of Spain, though richly deserved, is none the less painful. She is likely to be forced to the necessity of a great increase of her military establishment in the Philippines at the same time that she is straining every nerve, and with very slight prospects of success, to retain her hold upon Cuba.

THROUGH THE CHOLERA GATE.

Reviewing a few days ago the record of the year in Europe with respect to Asiatic cholera, we pointed out that all the European countries were free from the disease, which had unexpectedly disappeared even in Russia, where only one death was reported during the month of January in the government or province of Volhynia, although the same province had shown a list of 952 fatal cases in the month of November.

We also pointed out, however, that Europe was threatened with fresh infection from Egypt, because cholera prevailed in many parts of that country, to which it had been brought by pilgrims returning from Mecca and other cities of the "holy district" in Arabia. It now appears that the infection has already been conveyed to certain Mediterranean ports of Southern Europe from Egypt, and as several months of the warm season are still to come, it is quite probable that there will be an epidemic of the disease in the seaboard towns of Austria, Italy, and France.

The official reports show that during the months of November, December, and January cholera prevailed in 31 Egyptian towns. We presume that it is still present in those towns, although only in the case of Alexandria is the record brought down to date. In that city the daily mortality is now increasing, as shown by press dispatches, and it is quite evident that the infection reported in Marseilles is due to communication with Alexandria.

Fugitives from the Egyptian city have recently been seeking safety in European ports. Our dispatches announced yesterday the arrival of 134 such fugitives at Trieste, and now comes the news that cholera has been present in Marseilles for a week, the record for Monday last having been five new cases and three deaths. We may be sure that the whole truth about the infection of that city is not told, for it will be recalled that in past years the local authorities have sought to conceal the prevalence of cholera in Marseilles from the outside world. We shall not be surprised to learn in the near future that the disease has appeared at Italian ports.

Owing to the notable emigration movement from Italy to this country now in progress—a majority of the immigrants being illiterate and having scarcely any pecuniary resources—it is important that all possible precautions should be taken from this time forward to exclude infection at our ports, and it seems to us that expert agents of the Marine Hospital Bureau might profitably be stationed again at Marseilles and other points on the Mediterranean, where they performed such valuable service three or four years ago.

It may be that Southern Europe will suffer but little from cholera infection this year, but if the disease shall prevail there in epidemic form, the expediency of shutting the open gate through which cholera comes from India will be shown very clearly by this invasion. A few weeks ago Europe was free from the disease for the first time in several years, there being no cases even in Russia. If the Arabian gate had been guarded properly, the disease might have been barred out for years to come.

But it is notorious that the sanitary movement projected for the purification and supervision of the "holy district" has been a failure, and that the epidemic in Egypt—the cause of fresh infection in Europe—was due to the conveyance of the disease northward from Mecca by pilgrims returning from that hotbed of fanaticism and disease, to which it had been brought by other pilgrims from India. It is practicable for the European powers to shut and guard this gate by compelling the Sultan to place the "holy district" under the supervision of a Sanitary Commission, organized and supported by the civilized powers.

IRVING MAY COME AGAIN.

He Said He Hoped to in His Good-bye Speech Last Night.

Sir Henry Irving may return once more to America, bringing with him Miss Ellen Terry and his Lyceum Theatre Company. He intimated as much in his farewell speech after the performance at Abbey's Theatre last evening. But he will surely not come next Autumn, as he intends to produce "Cymbeline" at his London theatre in September, acting Iachimo to the Imogen of Miss Terry, and he will have at least three new productions to offer when he is next seen in New-York.

The theatre was crowded last night, and, as a matter of course, the audience was of an exceptional quality. Many distinguished persons were in the boxes and stalls. The farewell programme comprised Wills's dramatic sketch called "Don Quixote," with Irving as the Knight; the one-act comedy by "John Oliver Hobbes" called "Journeys End in Lovers' Meeting," acted by Miss Terry, Mr. Cooper, and Mr. Webster, and "A Story of Waterloo" with Irving as Corporal Gregory Brewster. After the peaceful death of the veteran there was a brief wait, and then Sir Henry came forward to recite Hood's verses called "The Dream of Eugene Aram." When he had finished that, he was called upon to say something for himself, and this is what he said:

The time has come for leave-taking, and its shadow has been resting for some while upon the deep gratification which your unvarying kindness and good-will have afforded us.

We have traveled in the East and the West and the North and the South of this great land, and have received everywhere the greatest friendship and cordiality and hospitality, and I speak for one whose thanks are as earnest and heart-felt as my own, my loved friend and colleague, Ellen Terry.

I hope that it may be our good fortune to have the honor of meeting you once again, and if in the future I have any work that I believe would be interesting and acceptable to you my desire would be to put it before you, and I believe it would not be unwelcome.

And when I remember the generous and inspiring encouragement which you have given us; the gentle and sweet courtesies which we have met, both in public and in private, and the open hearts and open hands which have welcomed as kinsmen and friends, it is not strange that we should want to meet you again—with but the sea between us—and a firm bond between us—the love of our dramatic art.

I would like to thank the gentlemen of the press for their frequent and friendly recognition of our work, and Mr. Abbey and his staff for the valuable help which they have given us for the past nine months. And, lastly, I thank you—and I wish I could thank you as my heart would prompt me—but I thank you for Ellen Terry and myself respectfully and with a loving and constant heart.

AN APPEAL TO THE PRESIDENT.

Asked to Take Some Action on the Armenian Resolutions.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—A delegation of prominent New-Yorkers, consisting of William E. Dodge, Everett P. Wheeler, A. E. Orr, Andrew D. White, and others, had an audience with the President by appointment this afternoon, for the purpose of asking him to take some action with regard to the concurrent resolutions adopted by Congress last February in regard to Armenian affairs.

These resolutions recited the provisions of the supplementary treaty of Berlin of July 13, 1878, between the Ottoman Empire, Great Britain, Germany, Austria, France, Italy, and Russia, in which the Sublime Porte undertook to carry out without further delay the amelioration and reforms demanded by local requirements in the provinces inhabited by the Armenians, and to guarantee their security against the Circassians and Kurds, also especially to make known the steps to this effect, and to superintend their application, and then resolved as follows:

Whereas, The American people, in common with all Christian people everywhere, have beheld with horror the recent appalling outrages and massacres of which the Christian population of Turkey have been made the victims; therefore,

Resolved, That it is an imperative duty in the interest of humanity to express the earnest hope that the European concert brought about by the treaty referred to may speedily be given its just effect in such decisive measures as shall stay the hand of fanaticism and lawless violence, and as shall secure to the unoffending Christians of the Turkish Empire all the rights belonging to them both as men and Christians, and as beneficiaries of the explicit provisions of the treaty above recited.

Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate these resolutions to the Governments of Great Britain, Germany, Austria, France, Italy, and Russia.

Resolved further, That the Senate of the United States and the House of Representatives concurring will support the President in the most vigorous action he may take for the protection and security of American citizens in Turkey, and to obtain redress for injuries committed upon the persons or property of such citizens.

The President listened to-day to what the members of the delegation had to say, but so far as can be ascertained did not commit himself to any course of action.

PERSONALS.

—The Prince of Wales once took Nasr-ed-Deen to Sandown Park races, and invited him to bet on a race. The Shah assented, and intimated that he expected that any horse which the Prince wished to win should win. At any rate, his Majesty explained that was the way matters were arranged in Persia. As the result of a bet the Shah received a ten-pound note, and he handed it to his favorite boy, Aziz, to play with. The boy tore it up, not knowing its value, but Col. Roberts of the police had all the scraps picked up and pasted together, and the Prince of Wales now, it is said, holds the mutilated note as a memento. The last detail casts a cloud of doubt over the whole story.

—It was not until May 3 that the Constantinople papers were allowed to make any mention whatever of the death of the Shah. They were then authorized to announce the fact, but without stating the cause. The object of the severe restrictions thus imposed by the censor was to prevent the Mahommedan population from hearing of the assassination. One journal, in announcing the Shah's death, states that his Majesty, while out for a walk, felt unwell and died suddenly. It is even doubted whether the cause of death has been communicated to the Sultan.

—The death is announced of the Vicomte Hector de la Ferrière, a recognized authority on the history of the sixteenth century, and especially on the love affairs and intrigues of the Courts of François I. and Henry IV. He went over to England to push his investigations at the Record Office and British Museum, and produced a volume on Queen Elizabeth's marriage projects. A type of the ancien régime and a charming talker, he had for more than sixty years been a popular personage in Parisian society.

—When Nasr-ed-Deen was in Paris he managed to shock staid Republican Ministers like M. Dufaure, who was a rigorist in social morality. The Shah asked the venerable Premier to take him the round of Paris frivolities. Dufaure replied that age prevented him, and slyly added that M. Barthélemy Saint Hilaire would be his best cicerone. He then introduced that statesman, who took the Shah to the Institute and the National Library.

—The famous Parisian poet "chansonnier" Jules Jouy has been declared to be hopelessly insane. The legend of his hidden fortune had no ground in fact, and a morning performance was given at the Gaîté to provide enough to keep the former singer of the Chat Noir in an asylum at Picpus. Sarcey described the muse of Jouy, and was aided by "café concert" singers, who sang stanzas of his works.

—Prince Arthur of Connaught, having successfully passed his entrance examination at Eton College, has been placed in the "middle fourth." His Royal Highness is between thirteen and fourteen years of age.

—M. Lenepveu, professor at the Paris Conservatoire, has been elected as the successor of M. Ambroise Thomas in the Academy of Fine Arts.

WILL GIRDLE THE WORLD

TWO GREAT EXPERIMENTS TO BE MADE AT ELECTRICAL SHOW.

The Postal Telegraph and the Western Union Company Will Send Out Messages That Are to be Flashed Across the Continent, Through Oceans, by Various Land Lines, and Returned, a Distance Greater than Around the Globe.

Two great experiments in long-distance telegraphy will be made to-night at the Electrical Exposition by the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies and the various international cable companies with which they are allied.

The Postal Telegraph Company will take the Eastern Hemisphere distinctively for its sphere, while the Western Union will send its message through a long connected line of cables and land lines in the Western Hemisphere; but both companies will cross the Atlantic Ocean and the North American continent in their chosen circuits.

The message to be transmitted will be written by Chauncey M. Depew, and will consist of about twenty words. Copies of it will be handed to Prof. Chandler of the Postal Telegraph Company and to Vice President Van Horne of the Western Union Telegraph Company. These distinguished operators will at once dispatch the message by their respective routes. The land lines will be connected clear through from ocean to ocean in each case whenever practicable, and the cables will be connected between the most distant points. Where the land line is diverted to a cable line it will be absolutely necessary to have a fresh taking and transmission of the message.

The route of the Postal Telegraph Company will be from New-York to San Francisco, to Van Couver's, to Cape Breton, to Ireland, to London, to Lisbon, to Suez, to Bombay, overland to Madras, to Singapore, to Melbourne, partly by cable and partly by land, back from Melbourne to Bombay, to Aden, to Zanzibar, to Delagoa Bay, to Natal, by land to Cape Town, by West African Coast cable lines to Lisbon, in London, and back to New-York.

The Western Union route will first cross the continent to Los Angeles, back to Denver, to the City of Mexico, to Acapulco, thence along Central and South American west coast cable lines to Valparaiso, across South America to Buenos Ayres, to Rio Janeiro, to Pernambuco, to Lisbon, to London, to Land's End, and thence by direct cable to New-York.

The receiver of the Postal Telegraph message will be Thomas A. Edison who will hand it to E. D. Adams, President of the Niagara Falls Power Company. The Vice President of the Western Union will use the gold key with which President Cleveland opened the World's Fair at Chicago. It was not settled last night who should receive his message. The circuits in each case will exceed the circumference of the globe.

Frank W. Hawley, the Vice President of the Cataract General Electric Company, who has been indefatigable in completing the arrangements for the transmission of these messages, has invited the resident Consuls of the various Central and South American countries, whose shores the cables will touch, to sit in the box reserved for the Western Union Company's sending operator. This box will be decorated appropriately with the flags of the countries which the Consuls represent. The boxes occupied by the Postal Telegraph Company will be decorated with the flags of the Eastern Hemisphere, and several European Consuls will be present in state.

A large map of the world, with the cable and telegraph lines marked on it will be displayed in the main hall of the exposition. At intermediate points where the message will touch, the places on the map will be marked by incandescent light. The electric energy for transmitting the Western Union message across the continent and by cable to Europe will be supplied by a current from the Niagara Falls power plant.

While the messages are making the telegraphic circuits Chauncey M. Depew will give an address on "Electricity Down to Date." After the messages have been safely received Vice President Hawley will give a supper, cooked by Delmonico with the electrical heating apparatus of the Edison Illuminating Company, to the distinguished guests who have been invited to be present. The tables for this supper will be of glass illuminated from underneath by the Moore etheric light.

The exposition was crowded with visitors last night, many of whom came to see the Edison fluoroscope and its weird effects. One piece of property originally obtained for the fluoroscope has been hopelessly lost for the past two days.

Clarence E. Stump, the General Manager of the exposition, volunteered last Saturday to obtain a kitten for Mr. Edison, so that its bones might be seen by the aid of the fluoroscope.

The kitten staid in Mr. Edison's anteroom and watched the sparking wheels and electric fans with great complacency. When it was held up for experiment, however, either the Röntgen rays affected its eyes painfully, as they do those of human beings, or it objected to an experimental course, and it fled around the galleries to the press room, where it remained for a day.

There Mr. Stump found it and took it down to his office and fed it. The kitten enjoyed its meals, but on being confronted again with Mr. Edison for another course of experimental research, fled into the labarynth of back stairways and passages which are a peculiar feature of the Industrial Building. Mr. Stump, who is anxious to preserve his Edison kitten as a memento of the exposition, has offered a reward to the porters of the building for its capture alive and in good health.

Donna Elvira de Bourbon, daughter of Don Carlos, pretender to the Spanish throne, with Countess de Masuen and other members of her party, visited the Electrical Show last evening. The party was escorted by Percy B. Strong, son of Mayor Strong. Donna de Bourbon was delighted with the exhibition.

IT MAKES ONE GASP.

Yvette Creates a Sensation with One of Richepin's Masterpieces.

From The London Chronicle.

Yvette Guilbert, who is again with us for a brief space, brings with her Jean Richepin's song "La Glu," with a musical setting by Gounod. Guilbert herself describes the song as "d'un dramatique effrayant! et d'un poignant!" and all who grasp its full significance will agree with her criticism. This is it:

Y avait une fois un pauvre gars,
Et louloulaire et louloula,
Qui aimait celle qui ne l'aimait pas.
Elle lui dit: "Apporte-moi demain
L' cœur de ta mere pour mon chien!"

Va chez sa mere....Et la tue!
Lui prit le cœur....et s'encourut!

Comme il courait....il tomba,
Et par terre le cœur roula....!

Et pendant que le cœur roulait,
Entendit l' cœur qui lui parlait!!

Et l' cœur disait en pleurant,
"T' es-tu fait mal?...mon pauvre enfant!"

For grim horror and dramatic intensity it would be difficult to surpass this, and we are not surprised to learn that when the accomplished artist sang it last week the song created a very profound impression.

Benedict Arnold's Wife's Letters.

From The Philadelphia Record.

Valuable letters and papers were presented to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania at the annual meeting. The letters were written by the wife of Benedict Arnold, and were long treasured in the Walker family of this city as precious heirlooms. Mrs. Walker, widow of the late Louis Walker, in order that they might the better be preserved, presented them to the society, and they are now on exhibition.

Some papers of Gov. Thomas McKean, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and once Governor and Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, were added to the collection by T. M. McKean, great-grandson of this famous man. They represent an extended correspondence between Gov. McKean and John Adams.

CORONATION OF THE CZAR

GREAT PREPARATIONS IN MOSCOW FOR THE COMING CEREMONIES.

The City Brilliantly Decorated and Filled with Visitors of All Nations—A Great Fete That Will Continue for Three Weeks—Programme of the Proceedings That Will Take Place—All Classes Will Participate.

Moscow, May 15.—Moscow has practically been hard at work all the Winter, but it cannot now be said to be ready to welcome the Czar with fitting ceremonies to his ancient capital. For weeks the city has been in gala costume. Venetian masts have been erected in various streets, carpets, tapestries, and bunting have been flung out to the wind, triumphal arches have been erected, and the façades of all the great buildings decorated, but much still remains to be done, owing to the fact that heavy rains have retarded the completion of the work.

Nevertheless, the decorations, consisting of flags, bunting, designs, lamps, &c., are profuse, though not as bewildering as they are intended to be. The weather today is cold, and, despite the fact that the sun is shining brightly, everybody is wrapped in Winter clothing. To-day the domes in the Kremlin and the images in the Iberian Chapel were regilded and many other works of decoration were completed. Everything is resplendent with light and color, and the whole city presents an extremely garish appearance.

Thousands of persons are flocking to the cathedrals to-day, comprising all classes of people, peasants in sheepskin coats jostling the elegantly attired autocrat, and fantastically attired Asiatics struggling for places beside the European-costumed Southern Russian and similarly garbed German, Frenchman, and Englishman. The object of these crowds is to behold the magnificence of the decorations of these places of worship, especially the Cathedral of the Assumption, which has been beautified almost beyond the power of description.

In the Kremlin and over the route which the imperial procession will take next Thursday in making the triumphal entry into Moscow a bewildering magnificence is being made for the coronation of the Czar and Czarina. The last time this great city was decorated was at the obsequies of Alexander III., when buildings and streets were hung with funereal black and white, when people moved slowly and a solemn hush brooded over the city. Now everything is alive and bustling, everywhere a panorama of color and brightness is to be seen, and the streets are filled with throngs of people. Perhaps the most wonderful object is the Kremlin and the buildings within.

The battlemented walls in their entire circumference are outlined with heavy iron gaspipes dotted with thousands of burners, which will be used in the general illumination on the two nights succeeding the coronation. Inside the Kremlin the newly renovated cathedrals and ancient buildings gleam in the brilliant sunshine, with golden domes and dazzling white walls. The lofty Ivan Tower, at the foot of which rests the famous great bell, is outlined with electric lights, carried on a delicate skeleton of wood. The Arsenal, the Treasury, and other buildings are treated in the same manner, and will on the nights of the illumination afford a most dazzling spectacle.

The Kremlin wall between the Nicholas and Spasky Gates, alongside of the Red Square, opposite the vast modern bazaar, is one continuous grand stand, while inside the Spasky Gate, in the great bell square, extending from the gate to the Archangel Cathedral, is a large stand capable of holding thousands of people. This will be occupied by invited guests on the day of the state entry, and again on the coronation day itself. All the Government buildings and hundreds of private houses have been prepared for the illumination by being covered with little oily lamps in various colors, hung on wooden frames, forming various devices, often in the shape of the Slavonic letters forming the initials of Nicholas and Alexandra.

Leaving the Kremlin by the Nicholas Gate and passing out of the Kitai Gorod, or Chinese town, by the Resurrection Gate, one finds himself immediately in a vast crowd of people pressing around the Iberian Chapel, where is kept a miraculous image of the Virgin, which is venerated as a most sacred relic in Russia. Here are to be seen people from all parts of Russia and the provinces. Fresh arrivals come to pay their devotions, jostling with the Muscovite who perhaps is making his daily pilgrimage to the chapel. Passing by this gorgeous shrine, one enters the old University Square, every building of which is most elaborately decorated. From this square stretches Tyer Street almost straight for three miles to the Petrofsky Palace, the Summer palace where the Czar will go upon his arrival on Monday next.

The route thus indicated, from the palace to the Kremlin through the Spasky Gate, will be the via triumphalis of Thursday next. Along this street most of the temporary embassies of the foreign powers are located, each vying with the others in brilliancy, the French Embassy easily taking the palm. Not a building along these three miles of route is without decoration. Venetian masts, brave with colors, have been placed at short distances along the pavements on both sides of the streets, and the whole street seems a moving mass of color and beauty.

The following is the programme of the approaching festivities in detail:

May 18—The Emperor and Empress will arrive at the Smolensky station outside the barriers, and will proceed to the Petrofsky Palace, without entering the city proper. The Czar's birthday, which falls on the 18th, will be celebrated at the palace. Their majesties will remain here until the 21st.

May 21—A triumphal entry will be made into the city, and their Majesties will assist at a Te Deum at the Cathedral of the Assumption, in the Kremlin. After the Te Deum they will visit the Kremlin Cathedrals of Michael the Archangel and the Annunciation. The latter is the cathedral in which the body of the late Czar lay in State. Here the Emperor and Empress will pray at the tombs of their ancestors and venerate the ikons and relics. They will then proceed to the Alexandrina Palace, which lies across the Moskva River, on the opposite side of the city from Petrofsky Palace. Here they will remain until the 25th.

May 22 and 23—The Emperor and Empress will receive the congratulations of the foreign Ambassadors in the Throne Room (Hall of St. Andrew) in the Great Palace of the Kremlin.

May 23, 24, and 25—Heralds in various parts of the city will proclaim the approaching coronation. On the same dates the Czar and Czarina will perform their devotions twice daily.

May 24—A review will take place of the Ismailovsky regiments and battalions of sappers, followed by the consecration of the imperial standard in the old Treasury in the Kremlin.

May 25—The regalia will be solemnly transferred from the Treasury to the Throne Room in the Palace. On this day the imperial couple will leave the Alexandrina Palace and take up their quarters in the Kremlin Palace. Special masses will be said in the evening in all the churches of Moscow.

May 26—The coronation will take place, followed by a grand fete and reception in the Granite Palace in the Kremlin.

May 27, 28, and 29—The Emperor and Empress will receive congratulations in the Kremlin Palace from the several deputations from the various parts of Russia and Siberia, from representatives of foreign sovereigns, and from the representatives of the various religious sects of the empire.

May 27—A State dinner will be given in the Kremlin Palace, to which the chief ecclesiastics and officials will be invited.

May 27 and 28—There will be grand illuminations throughout the city, which the Emperor and Empress will witness by driving through the streets.

May 28—A reception will take place in the Kremlin Palace.

May 29—The regalia will be taken back to its permanent depository in the Treasury. A gala performance will be given the same evening at the Grand Theatre.

May 30—A popular fete will be held, at which from 400,000 to 500,000 people will be fed on the Hodynsky Plain, opposite the Petrofsky Palace. Four hundred thousand mugs, bearing the portraits of the Czar and Czarina, will be distributed among the people at this fete. In the evening the Comte de Montebello, the French Ambassador, will give a ball at the embassy.

May 31—The foreign envoys will be entertained at dinner in the Kremlin Palace. Also on this day the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, Prince Lichtenstein, will give a ball.

June 1—There will be a solmn service in the Chudov (Miracle) Monastery, in the Kremlin. In the evening the Grand Duke Sergius, the Governor General of Moscow, will give a ball.

June 2—In the morning the Imperial couple, together with the members of their court, will make a pilgrimage to the Troitsa Monastery, about two and a half hours by rail from Moscow. In the evening the nobility of Moscow will give a ball in honor of the Czar and Czarina.

June 4—Their Majesties will give a ball in the magnificent Alexandra Room in the Kremlin Palace.

June 5—The German Ambassador, Prince Radolin, will give a grand concert at the German Embassy.

June 6—This is the Empress's birthday. The Emperor and Empress will proceed in state to the Cathedral of the Assumption, where a short service will be held. In the evening a dinner will be given by their Majesties to the diplomatic body.

June 7—There will be a grand review of all the troops in garrison at Moscow, to the number of 150,000, and a dinner will be given on the same day at the palace to the principal administrative authorities of the city. In the evening the imperial couple and court will start on their return to St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 15.—All of the foreign diplomats accredited to the Russian Court started for Moscow to-day to be present at the ceremonies connected with the coronation of the Czar, which will formally begin on May 18.

The Czar and Czarina offered up prayers at the tomb of the late Emperor, Alexander III., preliminary to their starting for Moscow to engage in the coronation fêtes and solemn rites.

CHRISTIANS SAFE IN TURKEY.

Their Enforced Conversion to Islamism Stopped by the Sultan.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 15.—As a result of the vigorous action of the foreign Ambassadors and Ministers, the Porte has ordered that the enforced conversion of Christians to Islamism at Birédjik be stopped, and the Sultan has ordered the withdrawal of the local troops at that place, and the substitution of regular troops, and has also decreed that a commission proceed at once from Marash to Birédjik to arrange for the rebuilding of the mosque and the Christian Church which were destroyed in the recent disturbances at that place, and remain there until confidence in future order is completely restored.

LONDON, May 15.—The Daily News will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Constantinople, saying that the hindrances to the movements of American missionaries in the interior of the country have been removed.

The dispatch adds that the arrests of Armenians growing out of the Sultan's fear that he will be assassinated, as was the Shah of Persia, continue to such an extent as to cause the fear that there will be another panic and seeking of refuge in the churches.

WRECKED IN THE NEW HULL DOCK.

A Caisson Collapses and the Tide Flows Rapidly In.

LONDON, May 15.—A serious accident occurred to the new dock at Hull this morning, which involved a loss of upward of $100,000. The dock was virtually completed and a caisson had been fixed at its entrance with the object of preventing the water flowing in.

The caisson collapsed at high tide this morning and the tide water flowing from the old dock forced the vessels in the new dock adrift.

The flood of water was so strong that none of the vessels could be controlled, and their violent contact with one another soon reduced them to a mass of wreckage.

No Inter-State Tax in Mexico.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Thomas T. Crittenden, United States Consul General at the City of Mexico, reports to the State Department that an amendment to the Mexican Constitution has been adopted prohibiting any inter-State tax on commerce. The law will take effect July 1. Mr. Crittenden says this tax has been in existence for many years, and has been a source of much embarrassment to internal and external trade. Its repeal, he adds, meets with general approval, although some of the States will be compelled to seek other articles of taxation to replace the money heretofore obtained by this inter-State tax.

The Pope's Appeal to Hungary.

ROME, May 15.—The Pope has issued an encyclical letter to the Hungarian Episcopate upon the occasion of the celebration of the thousandth anniversary of the founding of the Hungarian Kingdom. His Holiness recalls the long entente which endured between the Church and Hungary, and deplores the recent departure of Hungary from that relation. He asks the civil authorities of Hungary to act in accord with the Catholic Church, and beseeches the Hungarian people to follow in the footsteps of their ancestors.

The New Burgomaster of Vienna.

VIENNA, May 15.—Emperor Francis Joseph has confirmed the election of Herr Strobach, Anti-Semite, as Burgomaster of Vienna. Herr Strobach was a compromise candidate, the Municipal Council having three times previous to his election elected Dr. Lueger Burgomaster, but the Emperor refused to give his sanction to his holding the office. Herr Strobach announced when he was elected that he would resign at the proper moment in favor of Dr. Lueger.

Accidents to British Vessels.

LONDON, May 15.—The British bark Strathmuir, from Colombo April 17 for Cochin and New-York, was discovered to be on fire while at Cochin. The flames were extinguished and the vessel was only slightly damaged. Her cargo will be partly discharged pending repairs.

The British bark White Wings, from Rio Janiero for Port Spain, has been towed to Estancia, dismasted.

Condensed Cablegrams.

—The German Government bill increasing the sugar bounties passed its third reading in the Reichstag yesterday by a vote of 144 to 124.

—Two fatal cases of cholera appeared in Marseilles, France, on Friday, May 8, and three cases last Monday.

WILLIAM SCOFIELD IN CUSTODY.

Husband of the Woman Found Dead Near Mosholu Parkway Is Suspected.

William Scofield, husband of the woman who was found dead near Mosholu Parkway Wednesday morning, was arrested last night. He told conflicting stories to Capt. Collins of the park police as to his whereabouts between 5 o'clock last Tuesday and 7 o'clock Wednesday morning.

When searched two handkerchiefs were found in the inside pocket of his coat, both of them marked with the letter "S" in red cotton, and both bearing blood stains. The handkerchiefs found were of the same size and description as the one found near Mrs. Scofield's body, and the one found in her pocket when her clothing was searched by the park police on the morning when the body was found.

Scofield will be arraigned in Yorkville Police Court this morning. He accounted for the blood stains on the handkerchiefs by saying that his nose bled yesterday.

The funeral of Mrs. Scofield took place from the residence of John Kingston, 455 East One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The burial was in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Arthur W. Clapp Arrested.

Arthur W. Clapp, twenty-six years old, who claims Chicago as his home, was arrested in Brooklyn last night on a charge of altering a check. He is a sketch artist, and says he is the grandson of Joseph Jefferson. The complainant is Capt. Tumbridge of the St. George Hotel.

Clapp had been a guest at the hotel and owed $40. He yesterday showed the hotel clerk a check for $60, and asked him to cash it. This the clerk refused to do, and telegraphed to the maker of the check in Troy. He received a reply saying that any check except one for $6 was a forgery, as he had given Clapp no other. The police were notified, and Clapp was arrested as he was on his way to the bridge. He said he had destroyed the check. The police think he used the good one for $6, and forged the one for $60. He was locked up in the Adams Street Police Station.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night to 12 o'clock Friday night.)

—1:05 A. M.—203 West Twenty-third Street, E. G. Reinhardt, tailor shop; damage, $100.

—5:35 A. M.—23 Minetta Lane, unoccupied; damage trifling.

—9:25 A. M.—303 West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, Albert Jawor; damage, $10.

—11 A. M.—251 Ninth Avenue, Joseph Brown; damage slight.

—4:50 P. M.—42 East Sixty-third Street, dwelling; no damage.

—5:20 P. M.—167 East Broadway, tenement; no damage.

Black Diamond Express.

Handsomest trains in the world. Beginning May 18, the Lehigh Valley Railroad will inaugurate a new fast limited train service between New-York and Buffalo. Leave New-York daily, except Sunday, at 12 noon, arriving at Buffalo 10 P. M. Service and equipment strictly first class. Meals à la carte. Baggage checked to and from hotels and residences. Take Cortlandt or Desbrosses Street Ferry.—Adv.

GEN. WEYLER'S COMMAND

FARMERS ORDERED TO BRING ALL THEIR GRAIN TO THE TOWNS.

To be Purchased by Spain for Support of Its Armies—Any Retained by Farmers Will Be Contraband, and Subject Them to Criminal Proceedings—One of the Rebels Shot Yesterday, and Another to Die To-day.

HAVANA, May 15.—Captain General Weyler has issued a proclamation ordering the farmers and peasantry during the next twenty days to transport to the towns in their vicinity all of the corn and other grain stored upon their farms. This order applies to the Provinces of Pinar del Rio, Havana, and Matanzas.

The military Quartermasters are authorized by this order to purchase the grain sent to the towns by the farmers at the current prices, and if the grain is not required by the Government it will be stored for the account of the owners. After the period of twenty days has elapsed, the proclamation declares, any grain found upon farms in the provinces mentioned will be regarded as contraband of war, and will be seized, and the owners thereof subjected to criminal proceedings.

The rebel leader Manuel Romero was shot this morning at Cienfugos.

Manuel Martinez Ortega, convicted of the crime of rebellion, will be shot in the Cubana Fortress to-morrow morning.

MADRID, May 15.—An interview is published with Gen. Pando, who was recently elected Senator from the Province of Matanzas, Cuba. He takes a pessimistic view of the situation in the island, and ascribes the prolonged resistance of the rebels to the help received by them from the United States.

The Government has communicated a note to the press stating that on May 9 and 11, Señor Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish Minister, presented to the American Government formal protests in the matter of the alleged filibustering steamers Bermuda and Laurada. Secretary of State Olney, in reply, promised that an inquiry would be made in the matter, and if any of the United States officials were found to have been culpable they would be recalled.

The note adds that when the Horsa affair comes before the Supreme Court Attorney General Harmon will personally support the necessity for an interpretation of the law in the matter.

It is stated to-day that the military expedition that will be dispatched to Cuba in September will probably number 60,000 men instead of the 20,000 first decided upon.

The Government has approved of a proposal to send a circular note to the powers regarding Cuba and its relations with the United States.

ATROCITIES OF THE SPANISH.

Cuban War Correspondents Tell of Weyler's Cruelties.

The three Cuban war correspondents who arrived on the Seguranca on Thursday, and who were quarantined on Hoffman Island, were released yesterday and brought to the city on the quarantine tug Governor Flower. They are Nicholas Biddle of The New-York Herald, James Creelman of The World, and F. W. Lawrence of The Journal. They were expelled from Cuba by order of Gen. Weyler.

Mr. Lawrence said that the state of affairs in Cuba could not be adequately described.

"It is simply frightful," said he, "and the full facts cannot be obtained because of their suppression by the Spanish authorities. Outside of our immediate radius of observation we cannot authoritatively speak, but, judging from the atrocities we know of, it may be safe to say that in localities where the full misdoings of the Spaniards can be fully screened from the outer world they are a hundredfold worse than any that have been brought to light.

Before the Seguranca sailed from Havana Mr. Lawrence said he wrote a letter to Gen. Weyler, in which he stated that before the vessel left there was time to order and make the arrest of the writer. In the letter Mr. Lawrence said he had made a proposition to Gen. Weyler. It was that if the latter would guarantee the safety of his witnesses, and an impartial court of inquiry, he, Lawrence, would guarantee to produce proof that Weyler was conducting the most brutal military campaign the world had ever seen. He received, he says, no answer to the letter.

Mr. Creelman said that the United States should demand some protection for Americans and American interests in Cuba.

"The Spanish have lost control of the island," Mr. Creelman added, "and those who upheld the Spanish Government at first are now helping the Cubans. The latter are not resorting to the cruel methods of the Spaniards."

Mr. Creelman has in his possession brass-covered bullets which Spaniards are said to be using.

In passing through the rifled barrels the brass coating is torn and ridged, and the sharp edges mangle the flesh, producing blood poisoning.

BRUTALITY OF SPANISH TROOPS.

Tales of Cruelty Told by a Letter from Matanzas.

PHILADELPHIA, May 15.—A letter received in this city this afternoon from Matanzas, Cuba, graphically depicts the barbarous and inhuman means employed by the Spanish soldiers in their war against the Cubans. The letter was dated May 9, and reached this city through private sources, for the reason, as stated in the communication, that all letters that go via Havana Post Office are tampered with, and frequently do not reach their destination. It was pointed out that letters containing any information against the Spanish Government led to the imprisonment, and often to the death, of the writer.

The letter received here this afternoon starts off with the statement that sixty-four non-combatants, men, women, and children, were met by a Spanish column under Col. Aldea, in the town of Savanilla, near Matanzas, and fired upon by his orders. Twenty-seven were killed instantly, and the rest fled into a cane field, which was set on fire by the troops, and all perished in the flames, and their bodies were left food for the buzzards.

Another case was cited. It was that of two bodies of white men which were found on the shores of Matanzas Bay. These bodies were lashed together, and there was unmistakable evidence of their having been killed by machetes. The discovery of the bodies caused a great sensation, and now the authorities are trying to make out that the killing was the work of the insurgents. The writer points out that this is ridiculous, for the reason that the insurgents are not in possession of Matanzas, and that the dead men were political prisoners confined in San Severino Castle, where assassinations of this kind are said to be carried on almost nightly, and the bodies cast into the bay have been found with weights attached to their feet.

In the case in point the writer says the weights must have become loosened, and the bodies floated ashore. In a case before this, it is stated that fishermen brought up in their nets bodies tied together, with weights, and since then fishing has been prohibited anywhere near that fort.

Affidavits to all these facts are in possession of the person who wrote the letter.

TO JOIN THE INSURGENTS.

Three Society Men of Baltimore Gone to Cuba.

BALTIMORE, May 15.—Society and club circles are agitated to-night over the report that two of Baltimore's swell set were passengers on the alleged filibuster steamship Laurada, which sailed from New-York last Saturday. Additional interest is excited by the statement that another youth, belonging in the top notch circle, went to Cuba a few weeks ago, and has arranged to join the insurgents along with the two Baltimoreans on board the Laurada.

Dr. Stewart McKim, a recent graduate of the University of Virginia, and a brother of Mr. McKim, the well-known banker, early espoused the cause of the insurgents, and recently went to Cuba, without, however, declaring an intention to do more than study the situation. Osmund Latrobe, a son of Mr. Stewart Latrobe and a nephew of ex-Major Gen. Ferdinand C. Latrobe, and Stewart Janney, who was recently graduated from Johns Hopkins University, are named as the other two recruits for the insurgent ranks.

For some time, it is alleged, the young men have been in communication with well-known Cubans in Baltimore and elsewhere, and have been offered high positions in the Cuban service. Mr. Latrobe, it is said, is slated for a Colonelcy. Mr. Latrobe's father to-night declined to discuss the matter beyond admitting that his son was out of town.

Our Treaties with Spain.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—In the Senate today Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) offered a resolution which went over until to-morrow, instructing the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire as to the rights of the United States under treaties with Spain, in respect to the trial of American citizens arrested in Cuba, and under sentence of death by the Spanish military tribunals; and also directing the Secretary of State to send to the Senate literal copies of the original text of the Cushing protocol of July 12, 1877, and copies of correspondence on such protocol and on its bearing toward the persons captured on the Competitor. Mr. Morgan will speak in favor of his resolution to-morrow.

Our Relations with Spain Cordial.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The Spanish Minister, M. Dupuy de Lome, being shown this morning a dispatch from Madrid asserting that the Spanish Government had authorized a formal remonstrance to be presented against the attitude of the United States in regard to Cuba, replied that this was directly contrary to all his information and to the explicit statements contained in the Queen's speech. He said that his Government had warned him to pay no attention to disturbing dispatches in the press, as they would keep him fully advised on all points. The relations between Spain and the United States, he added, were entirely cordial, and there was no friction of any kind.

The Bermuda's Arms Not Landed.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—A cablegram from the Spanish Consul at Truxillo, Honduras, to Minister Dupuy de Lome confirms the failure of the Bermuda to land her arms and men in Cuba on her last trip.

The Consul says that on the arrival of the Bermuda in Truxillo the Captain declared at the Custom House that he had 27 men in his crew, 11 passengers, and 100 tons of coal. Subsequently he admitted having on board 30 "workmen," making a total of 68 men. The authorities found the hold apparently full of coal, which made it impossible for them to search for alleged arms, which, if on board, were covered up by the coal. Without waiting for a permit, the Bermuda left port and landed 60 men thirty miles down the coast, and then proceeded to Puerto Cortez.

POLICE CAPTAINS SEEK PROMOTION.

Inspector Mackellar May Be Deputy Superintendent.

The bill creating the office of Deputy Superintendent of Police, which was signed by Gov. Morton Wednesday, is causing some active work among certain Captains of the Brooklyn Police Department, as it is the general belief that Inspector Mackellar will be given the place. This will leave a vacancy among the Inspectors, and the Captains are already doing their utmost to be appointed to the vacancy.

Capt. John Johnson of the Fifth Avenue Precinct has many friends who would like to see him appointed. He is a war veteran, and was one of the guard at Mount McGregor at the time Gen. Grant died. He is one of the best horsemen attached to the department, and, because of his knowledge in this respect, he was recently directed by Commissioner Welles to purchase the horses for the new mounted squads. He is one of the leading members of U. S. Grant Post, G. A. R. The other candidates for the place are Capt. Corwin, Capt. Clayton of the Coney Island police, and Capt. Buckholz of the Stagg Street Precinct.

The present Inspectors are McLaughlin, Murphy, and Brennan.

People Were Allowed to Look.

From The London World.

The late Lord Bath was one of the first territorial magnates in the south of England to throw open his country seat to the public. Visitors have been for many years past free to walk where they please about Longleat Park, (which is extremely beautiful, and sixteen miles in circumference,) and to inspect the gardens and grounds, while boats are provided for them on the large lake, which is a notable feature in the domain. The interesting house, with its pictures, library, and art treasures of every description, has also been open to thousands of visitors every year.

Longleat was built during the reign of Elizabeth, and the house has never been much altered in appearance, although all kinds of improvements have been carried out. The late Lord Bath built the stables, which are very fine. One prominent feature in the park is a wooded hill which, from the magnificent prospect which it commands, is known as Heaven's Gate. The Bath estates in Somersetshire and Wiltshire were in very bad order when the late owner succeeded his father in 1837; but they are now in perfect condition in all respects, and there is not a single vacant farm.

Memorial of Lowell.

From The Boston Transcript.

The plan to preserve as a memorial to James Russell Lowell that part of the Lowell estate which has been offered for house lots at Elmwood is now in such shape that the committee at Cambridge have the desired opportunity to buy it for a very reasonable sum. Sufficient money must be raised by June 15 to secure the land. Hearty interest in this plan to honor a famous man of letters was practically assured by the readiness with which the public responded to the opportunity given them to share in the preservation of the open space opposite Craigie House as a memorial to Longfellow some years ago. There is a genuine sentiment for our poets with all of our people, and it is only fitting that some such a testimonial as this should be made here and now to the memory of James Russell Lowell. The memorial window in a chapel of Westminster Abbey already is evidence of the honor in which his name is held. To preserve in Lowell's name and for the public some of the land at Elmwood, that was to him always a part of his home, will be a worthy thing to do.

How He Had Worked Up.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

One finds occasionally a charming piece of innocence concealed beneath an unprepossessing exterior. Such was the case with an old fellow in a Penobscot County town who was moved recently to speak of his political successes. "Why, boys," he said to the young men who were talking office in the corner grocery, "I can tell ye something 'bout that myself. I've had some consider'ble experience in that line. When I begun, wal, 'twant much of a hitch that time. But ye know you've allers got to start somewhere, and can't be too particular to begin with. When I begun 'twant nothin' more than school agent, but I took that an' thanked 'em for it. Wal, arter that I kept risin' and risin' till I got ter be third selectman. I did, true as you're alive, boys, and people wondered how I did it, but it was mostly because I wasn't ashamed ter begin way down ter the foot of the ladder an' work up."

Shoe Buttons in Disfavor.

From The Shoe and Leather Reporter.

There has been a great falling off in the use of shoe buttons. The manufacture was formerly very profitable, but owing to cutting of prices, the disuse of the button shoe by men, and, to some extent, by women, the profits have been lessened.

Innkeepers Raise Boycott.

At a secret meeting held Thursday night the Hoboken Innkeepers' Protection Association rescinded the resolution adopted at the previous meeting boycotting the Hudson County National Bank of Jersey City because its President, Richard Washburn, is foreman of the Grand Jury. Michael J. Coyle and Julius Schlatter strongly condemned the boycott, and plainly told the members who supported it that they were making the association ridiculous. One or two others said that even to invite the antagonism of the Grand Jury by so foolish a proceeding might lead to a still more vigorous enforcement of the law than has yet been attempted. Mr. Schlatter said he would not longer serve as Secretary and handed in his resignation. The association decided to pay the fines of all persons arrested for selling liquor Sundays.

EXPLODED IN THE BREECH

A STRANGE ACCIDENT AT THE INDIAN HEAD PROVING GROUND.

A High Explosive, Which Was Being Tested, Exploded in a Six-Inch Gun, Causing a Terrible Strain—The Weapon Withstood the Shock and Can Be Used Again—The Cause of the Accident Not Yet Known.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Startling news came to-day from the Naval Ordnance Proving Ground at Indian Head. The official report was carefully guarded at the Navy Department, and the few officers who were acquainted with its contents discussed the matter until the story was in circulation that a big gun had burst.

The facts, which will probably come out officially in a day or two, are that a six-inch breech-loading rifle has been injured by the explosion in the gun of a shell filled with a new high explosive, which the experts were trying. The sample of this explosive came, it is understood, from the Maxim Powder Company, and a six-inch projectile was filled with it. The gun used was a regular service weapon, kept for just such tests and trials. The gun was loaded with about fifty pounds of powder, the usual amount for discharging a six-inch shell, in addition to the shell filled with the explosive. The whole lot exploded before the shell could leave the gun.

The result was a surprise to the experts, and the causes of the explosion have not been definitely determined yet, or at last not communicated to the department. It was expected by the officers conducting the test that when they emerged from the bomb proof, from which place guns are fired on such risky occasions, they would find the gun in fragments. It was known that there had been an explosion in the gun, and it was also known that the combined powder charge and the high explosive were calculated to disrupt the ordinary steel gun.

To outward appearance the gun was undisturbed. On close examination, however, the breech had been expanded not more than an inch. That was the only serious effect, and even that was within the powers of the ordnance officers to remedy. The shell could not be found. Its particles, following the demolition of the shell, had inseparably implanted themselves along the chamber of the gun, until, as one ordnance officer said, the bits of steel of the smashed shell looked as if welded to the interior of the gun's tube.

Remarkable to relate, the gun can be used again, despite the fearful strain which it has undergone. It has shown that it possesses great strength. It survived a test which exceeds any condition of battle. There is no telling what force was confined in the rending shell in the six-inch gun, but it is proper to assume that its power was a great deal more than muzzle energy, which, to utilize a readily understood simile, was, in the case of this six-inch gun, capable of moving a body weighing 2,773 tons the distance of one foot.

The ordnance authorities will probably place a "liner" on the interior of the breech, which will allow the weapon to be further used for experimental purposes. If the experts choose, the gun can be taken apart and the uninjured portions utilized in forming another gun, with a new breech. The former method will undoubtedly be adopted, as the disabled six-inch gun has shown that it is of remarkable strength.

The accident is regarded as a victory for American ordnance. It is the first really good opportunity the naval ordnance people have had of demonstrating that their product was capable of the greatest strains which might be put upon it. The cause of the explosion may have been due to an inferior shell, but this is regarded as very unlikely by the experts. The projectil used was one of a type which had shown its ability to contain high explosives without danger of weakening. It is more likely that the high explosive used was not of the composition to make it of safe discharge.

Paris's Most Beautiful Actress.

From The London Telegraph.

One of the prominent Parisian journals, The Eclair, has, by the aid of its readers, decided what is, to many, a very knotty question. It determined to ascertain the public estimate of the three most beautiful actresses now on the boards of the theatres in the capital, and, accordingly, it invited its supporters to decide this point by their votes. To help those who had not seen all the actresses in the flesh, an array of 130 photographs had been put up in one of the rooms of the newspaper office, where the beautiful presentments could be inspected at leisure by intending voters. Each voting paper contained spaces for three names to be put down in order of merit, according to the estimation of the writer, and over 7,000 slips have been sent in.

The result is now given, and the "Queen of Beauty," is Mlle. Cléode Mérode, a dancer at the Opéra, who heads the poll with 3,076 votes to her name. Second honors have fallen to Miss Sibyl Sanderson, the operatic artist, who has secured 2,295 votes. The third place is taken by Mlle. Wanda de Boncza of the Odéon Theatre, for whom 1,884 persons voted, while Mlle. Yahne of the Vaudeville comes fourth.

Although the conditions only required that the names of the competitors for beauty should be inscribed, many of the participants in the voting added various remarks more or less quaint and amusing. One individual nominated a certain lady for the simple reason that she resembled him when he was fifteen years of age. Another person, said to be a baker, declared they were all so beautiful that no distinction could be made; so he took three names at haphazard. Yet a third, this time a feminine voter, asserted that her choice, whose name she gave Thomas Jones over, was the only one fit to represent the female beauty of France. The good lady was, however, rather unfortunate in her selection, for the actress she thus distinguished happens to be of foreign extraction. Not a few summoned the muse to their aid in singing the charms of their particular candidates.

Paintings Found at Pompeii.

From The London Times.

At a meeting of the Hellenic Society recently a paper was read by Mr. Talfourd Ely on newly discovered paintings at Pompeii. The paper was illustrated by photographs which were handed round for inspection. The paintings described were of very various degrees of merit, some of them being clearly copies of older originals coming from a Hellenic source.

Among the subjects were the strangling of serpents by Hercules, who appears a stalwart boy, much older than the traditionally ascribed ten months. There was also a pictorial representation of Hero and Leander, and of the desertion of Ariadne by Theseus there were about twenty-five examples at Herculaneum. A beardless Zeus was found, of which instances are very rare, though occasional mention of such a form of representation is made in Pausanias. There was one example of Perseus and Andromeda differing from the usual presentation of the latter as chained to a rock. The story of Ixion was curiously of rare occurrence in the remains of ancient art, but at Pompeii was found a picture of the discovery of Ixion by Dionysius, the head of the former being turned the wrong way.

Many of the pictures represented different trades, and of these some were of a very commonplace and realistic character. In others the work was represented in a more ideal fashion through the medium of little Erotes, who were depicted as carrying on the trades of dyeing and fulling, and in another instance in the act of coining money. The effect in some cases was almost comical, as in pictures of oil-making, of a wine shop, and of gymnastic performances.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day: New-York—James L. Brady, Allentown; John S. Brownell, Long Beach. New-Jersey—John Hazen, Lakeside.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

SS Campania, (Br.,) Walker, Liverpool May 9, via Queenstown, with mdse and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:02 P. M. Time of passage, 5 days, 17 hours 14 minutes.

Ship E. B. Sutton, Carter, Boston, in ballast to I. P. Chapman & Co. To load for San Francisco.

Bark Mozambique, (of Glasgow,) Strachan, Rio Janeiro 48 ds, in ballast to John R. Livermore.

Bark Victoria, (Braz.,) Almeda, Pernambuco 30 ds, with sugar to order—vessel to master.

Brig G. B. Lockhart, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Sheridan, Curacao 22 ds, with salt to Foulke & Co.

SS Prussia, (Ger.,) Karlowa, Hamburg May 3, with mdse. and passengers to Hamburg-American Line. Passed in at Sandy Hook at 1:25 A. M.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE.

Twentieth Anniversary of Its Organization Celebrated.

The Society for Ethical Culture celebrated the twentieth anniversary of its organization at Carnegie Music Hall last night. The occasion was made interesting by the presentation to the society of a handsome bronze wreath, the gift of the schools under the care of the association. There were addresses by Alfred R. Wolff, William M. Salter, M. M. Mangasarian, and Prof. Felix Adler, and a particularly excellent musical programme was beautifully rendered by the Musical Art Society under the leadership of Frank Damrosch.

The music hall was filled by an intelligent and cultured audience. The stage was handsomely decorated with flowers, palms, and potted plants. Prof. Adler presided. Alfred R. Wolff, on behalf of the members of the society, spoke of its aims and objects, and paid a high compliment to Prof. Adler, by whom the society was organized, and who has been its inspiring and efficient leader from its inception. He said the society was to be congratulated because during the twenty years of its existence there had been no backsliding, no change of principles, and no change of heart among its members.

William M. Salter, the leader of the Society for Ethical Culture in Philadelphia, spoke of the spread of the principles which had been first enunciated by the New-York society to other cities of the United States and in Europe.

A kindred society was formed in Chicago six years after the organization of the New-York society, and two years after that the Philadelphia society was formed. Then followed one in St. Louis. There are now two societies in London, and the movement has spread to Germany, Austria, and Switzerland. Mr. Salter read congratulatory telegrams from the societies in Vienna and Berlin.

M. M. Mangasarian, leader of the Chicago society, made a brief speech of congratulation, and then 150 children of the Ethical Culture schools marched into the hall. Frida Herman, a young girl, on behalf of her fellow-pupils, presented a beautiful bronze laurel wreath to the society. She made a pretty little speech, and John Frankenheimer, a former President of the society, accepted the gift and thanked the children for it. The design for the wreath was made by one of the pupils of the school.

Prof. Felix Adler spoke feelingly of the members of the society, nearly 200 in number, who had died since its organization. He explained the ideas which had actuated the original members of the society, and the principles on which the organization was founded, and which had been upheld with incomparable devotion and loyalty. He spoke with great earnestness, and was listened to with marked attention.

This ended the formal exercises, and subsequently there was an informal reception in the Carnegie Lyceum, where there was an exhibition of the work of the Ethical Culture schools.

CHAUNCEY MARSHALL'S JEWELRY.

He Tells, in Supplementary Proceedings, of His Possessions.

The examination in supplementary proceedings of Chauncey Marshall, partner of James M. Waterbury in the firm of Marshall & Waterbury, was resumed yesterday by Jacob Marks.

Baring, Magoun & Co. obtained a judgment against the firm recently of $131,547.27. Mr. Marshall read from manuscript a list of his jewelry. The list included a gold watch and chain, a silver watch, two black and three white enamel shirt studs, two gold shirt studs, two gold scarf pins, two pearl scarf pins, two diamond scarf pins, four silver match boxes, a silver cigarette case, a gold cigarette case, two gold knives, and a diamond ring.

He had on March 1 a balance of $26 in the Mechanics' Bank, he said. He deposited $1,000 on the following day. He said he had received $4,720.49 since Jan. 1. Part of this was a present from his sister, Mrs. M. A. Place, and the rest was on account of his salary as President of the William Marshall Paper Company. Within the last five years, he said, he has owned property in Washington worth $65,000, but the property was deeded to his father in part payment of a debt of $325,000. His interest in the National Cordage Company, valued at $1,000,000, was deeded to the company.

After the hearing S. K. Probasco, counsel for Mr. Marshall, asked Justice Truax of the Supreme Court that the receivership for Marshall & Waterbury be extended, and the supplementary procedings discontinued. Justice Truax denied the motion, saying that he thought the firm and its creditors were trying to

WANT A NEW ORDINANCE

BICYCLISTS DESIRE EQUAL PROTECTION IN THE STREETS.

Resolutions Asking the Board of Aldermen to Grant Equal Rights to All Adopted at the Mass Meeting of Wheelmen Held Last Evening in Madison Square Garden Concert Hall—Other Matters, Including Cycle Paths, Discussed.

In point of numbers, the mass meeting of bicyclists held last evening in the concert hall of Madison Square Garden was not a great success. It was after 8:30 o'clock when the meeting was called to order, although it was announced to assemble at 8 o'clock. Even then there were not more than 200 people present.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the League of American Wheelmen Consulate of New-York City, which was formed a short time ago.

The primary object of the meeting was to discover some means of preventing accidents to wheelmen. In opening the meeting Senior Counsel J. B. Townsend said that it was but just that bicyclists should be protected while in the streets and that women in particular should have such protection. He then referred to the recent passage of the Armstrong Baggage bill, and said that Rhode Island had followed New-York's example, and that other States were expected to do so. He then announced the following as members of the Consulate as appointed by Chief Consul I. B. Potter:

J. A. Myrick, A. P. Black, George B. Yard, J. A. King, Walter D. Rockey, L. C. Le Roy, George C. Pennel, A. N. Jacobus, William Travers Jerome, George W. Oppenheim, Will R. Pitman, A. H. Curtis, M. L. Rhein, Louis Rosenfeld, George A. Heaney, W. T. McCormack, Theodore Wentz, John E. Roosevelt, T. A. Raisbeck, Eugene Crowe, Robert Bridger, Hubert H. Brown, F. L. Rodewald, Oscar E. Walter, Philip Wendland, B. W. B. Brown, and J. W. Walters.

Roderiguez Ottolengui, the junior Consul, then read letters of regret from Gen. Collis, Commissioner of Public Works, and Police Commissioner Roosevelt. He also read a letter from J. T. Hildebrant, President of the Street Sprinkling Association, who wrote that he was in favor of the work undertaken by the Consulate to get better street sprinkling. Mr. Hildebrant was present, but did not speak.

Col. S. V. R. Cruger of the Park Board, wrote that, while he thought a bicycle path in Central Park would destroy the landscape beauty of the Park, he considered that a path could be constructed around the playground that would be greatly appreciated.

Lawson Fuller was the next speaker. He was received with high favor. He said he was not surprised at the opposition to a bicycle path, as every improvement ever proposed in New-York had met with opposition for years. As an instance he cited the elevated railroad and the cable roads. He said accidents to wheelmen were in many ways inexcusable, as he had hunted for roads crowded with bicyclists and had never run down one of them.

He declared that all vehicles should be compelled to carry lamps, and carry them where they could be seen from all sides.

He then paid his respects to the bicycle policemen, and scored them, saying that they used no discretion in making arrests and in judging the speed at which cyclists are riding.

After Mr. Fuller stopped speaking, Mr. Townsend defended the bicycle policemen, saying they had been appointed to protect wheelmen, and although they made mistakes, they were a great success as a rule.

Robert B. Roosevelt declared that it was time for bicyclists to demand their rights. They had rights because they paid taxes. He declared the elevated cycle path on Broadway was bound to come. Then he paid his respects to the brewery wagon drivers. He said "scorchers" can take care of themselves, but drivers of brewery wagons were half drunk and were dangerous. He said the pedestrian was also dangerous to wheelmen. He declared that bicyclists should have a path where they could ride in safety, and suggested that the Park Commissioners should be made to see what a great benefit a bicycle path would be in Central Park.

Then he declared that the Consulate should take some action regarding the death of Miss Schumacher, as he thought it had been entirely the fault of the brewery wagon driver who ran her down. He also suggested that the Board of Aldermen should compel cable cars to stop before reaching the corners, instead of running past the side streets, as they now do. He said that this was done in other cities, and should be carried out in New-York.

The following resolutions were then offered and adopted:

Resolved, By the citizens present at this mass meeting, that the honorable Board of Aldermen be requested to rescind the present ordinance which relates exclusively to the use of bicycles, and that in its stead an ordinance be enacted which shall, with justice to all and protection to all, define the manner in which the highways shall be used, with due regard to the comfort and safety of pedestrians, drivers, horsemen, and bicyclists; and be it

Resolved, That the Aldermen be requested to set aside some time when all interested may be heard in public on this question.

Resolutions were also adopted indorsing the press in condemning "scorching."

W. J. McCormack offered a resolution to the effect that the bridle path in Central Park should be taken away from equestrians and used as a bicycle path. Several of the audience offered objections to this resolution. Chief Consul Isaac B. Potter was among the number. He declared that the path should be left to those for whom it was designed. "But," Mr. Potter added, "I think the Park Commissioners should be required to tell why there is always two inches of mud on the Park roads. Everybody, both cyclists and horsemen, want good, hard roads, neither dusty nor muddy."

The resolution was voted down. A resolution was adopted that Park Commissioners be requested not to sprinkle roads in the future. An adjournment was then taken.

SUNDAY CLUB RUNS.

Points to Which Metropolitan Cyclists Will Pedal To-morrow.

Club wheelmen in the metropolitan district expect to have many pleasant organized runs tomorrow, weather permitting. The trips of the leading clubs have been scheduled as follows:

Harlem Wheelmen.—To Rye Beach; starting, fast division at 9 A. M., slow division at 8:30 A. M., from 21 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street.

Amity Wheelmen.—To Bergen Point; starting at 8:30 A. M. from 262 Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn.

East Orange Cyclers.—To Keyport, (century;) starting at 7:30 A. M. from East Orange, N. J.

Excelsior Cycle Club.—To Staten Island; starting at 9:45 A. M. from Staten Island Ferry, city.

Constitution Wheelmen.—Morristown; starting at 8:30 A. M. from Prospect Park, Brooklyn.

Sedgwick Wheelmen—To Morristown; starting at 9 A. M. from Bath Beach, L. I.

Triumph Wheelmen.—To Tarrytown; starting at 8:30 A. M. from 158 Boulevard.

Monarch Wheelmen.—To Rockaway Beach; starting at 8:30 A. M. from 178 Willis Avenue.

Greenwich Wheelmen.—To Yonkers; starting at 9 A. M. from 309 West Fourth Street.

New-York Athletic Club Wheelmen.—To Travers Island; starting at 10 A. M. from Sixtieth Street and Boulevard.

Concord Wheelmen.—To Roslyn; starting at 10:30 A. M. from 193 Gold Street, Brooklyn.

Yellow Fellows' Club.—To Tarrytown, via Yonkers and Irvington, Nyack, and Fort Lee; starting at 9 A. M. from Fifty-ninth Street and Boulevard.

Dean Cycle Club.—To College Point; starting at 9 A. M. from 273 Dean Street, Brooklyn.

Bushwick Wheelmen.—Random run; starting at 9 A. M. from 841 Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn.

Empire Wheelmen.—To Patchogue; starting at 8:15 A. M. from 500 Ninth Avenue.

Palmer Wheelmen.—To Tarrytown; starting at 8 A. M. from the 70s East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street.

Aurora Grata Wheelmen.—To Lake Success; starting at 8:30 A. M. from Brooklyn.

Nassau Wheelmen.—To Tottenville; starting at 8 A. M. from 159 Division Street, Brooklyn.

Select Cycle Club.—To Morristown; starting at 8 A. M. from Twenty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue.

Century Wheelmen.—To Roslyn; starting at 8 A. M. from 310 West Fifty-third Street.

Morris Wheelmen.—Morning—To Fort Schuyler; starting at 8:30 A. M. Afternoon—To City Island; starting at 2:30 P. M. from 601 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street.

Paramount Wheelmen.—To Tarrytown; starting at 8 A. M. from 121 Fifty-third Street, Brooklyn.

Tee-To-Tum Wheelmen.—To Bayonne; starting at 9:30 A. M. from Twenty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue.

St. George Wheelmen.—To Morristown; starting at 8 A. M. from Twenty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue.

Gramercy Wheelmen.—To Bath Beach; starting at 10 A. M. from 9 East Eighth Street.

Olympic Wheelmen.—To Yonkers; starting at 8:30 A. M. from Prospect Park, Brooklyn.

Waverly Bicycle Club.—To Lake Success; starting at 8 A. M. from 2,124 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

Huguenot Wheelmen.—To Central Park; starting at 8:30 A. M. from New-Rochelle, N. Y.

Brooklyn Bicycle Club.—"Around the block"; starting at 9 A. M. from 86 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

Lexington Wheelmen.—To Bergen Point; starting at 9:30 A. M. from 52 Lexington Avenue.

Central Wheelmen.—To Amityville; starting, fast division, at 10:15 A. M. from last station of the Kings County Elevated Railroad; slow division at 9 A. M. from Union Street and Ninth Avenue, Brooklyn.

Riverside Wheelmen.—To Lyndhurst; starting at 10 A. M. from Fourteenth Street Ferry.

Logan Wheelmen.—To Manhattan Beach; starting at 10 A. M. from 255 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn.

Manhattan Bicycle Club.—To Suffern; starting at 8:30 A. M. from Fifty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue.

Washington Park Wheelmen.—To Roslyn; starting at 8:30 A. M. from Foster's Meadows, L. I.

South Brooklyn Wheelmen.—To Far Rockaway; starting at 8 A. M. from 478 Ninth Street, Brooklyn.

Mount Vernon Cycle Club.—To Stamford, Conn.; starting at 7 A. M. from Mount Vernon, N. Y.

New-Utrecht Wheelmen.—To Staten Island; starting at 9 A. M. from Avoca Villa, Bath Beach, L. I.

Williamsburg Wheelmen.—To Central Park; starting at 10 A. M. from 273 Lorimer Street, Williamsburg, L. I.

Avis Wheelmen.—To Babylon; starting at 6 A. M. from Yonkers, N. Y.

Metropolis Wheelmen.—To City Island; starting at 9 A. M. from 146 West Twenty-fifth Street.

New-Utrecht Wheelmen.—To Tenafly; starting at 8:30 A. M. from Jersey City, N. J.

Linwood Wheelmen.—To Far Rockaway; starting at 6:30 A. M. from 59 West Eleventh Street.

Kings County Wheelmen.—To Irvington; starting at 8:30 A. M. from Bedford Avenue and Dean Street, Brooklyn.

Long Island Wheelmen.—To Staten Island; starting at 9 A. M. from Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn.

Castle Point Cyclers.—To Hudson County Boulevard; starting at 9:30 A. M. from Hoboken.

Cyclone Wheelmen.—To Paterson; starting at 8 A. M. from 318 Henry Street, Brooklyn.

Tremont Cycle Club.—To Montclair; starting at 8:30 A. M. from Tremont, N. Y.

Tamaqua Wheelmen.—To City Island; starting at 9 A. M. from Jamaica, L. I.

Brooklyn Athletic Club Wheelmen.—To Yonkers; starting at 8:30 A. M. from Prospect Park, Brooklyn.

Xavier Wheelmen.—To Freeport; start at 8 A. M. from Sixteenth Street and Eighth Avenue.

Wolff-American Wheelmen.—To Paterson; starting at 9 A. M. from Madison Square Garden.

Ocean Parkway Wheelmen.—To Bergen Point; starting at 2 P. M. (Saturday) from Parkville, L. I.

Yorkville Wheelmen.—To Hempstead; starting at 8 A. M. from Eighty-eighth Street and Madison Avenue.

Hockmock Wheelmen.—To Paterson; starting at 8:30 A. M. from West Thirty-eighth Street.

Knickerbocker Wheelmen.—To City Island; starting at 9 A. M. from 72 Rivington Street.

Lincoln Wheelmen.—To Roslyn; starting at 8:30 A. M. from 228 East Broadway.

Manhassett Cyclers.—To Huguenot, S. I.; starting at 9:15 A. M. from 396 Clinton Street, Brooklyn.

MARTIN WAS UNFORTUNATE.

The American Crack Meets with Two Accidents in Australia.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 15.—The following Australian advices have been received here:

"Notwithstanding counter attractions, such as horse racing, &c., immense crowds attend the Sydney and Melbourne cycling meetings. At Adelaide, Martin, the American, entered in the mile and half-mile events, but, as he fell in the first and his wheel broke in the other, he was not placed. Had he not met with these accidents, it is thought that he surely would have won both events.

"The latest and most successful attempt over the overland route from Adelaide to Melbourne (585 miles) has just been completed by W. Kux, the German long-distance rider, who covered the ground in 69 hours 32 minutes. Kux is twenty-five years of age, 5 feet 10 inches in height, and weighs about 140 pounds. During the journey his food consisted of steaks, chops, chocolate, &c., and he speaks in high terms of the treatment received en route in his wonderful ride.

"At a recent meeting at the Friendly Society's ground, Melbourne, the two-mile event, in which were entered such cracks as Platts, the Italian cyclist; Lewis, Beeson, and Masterson, was captured by Bickford, (20 yards,) in 4:40. Harris won the one-mile (scratch) in remarkably fast Australian time—2:15."

A Joint Run to City Island.

NEWARK, N. J., May 15.—The Essex County Wheelmen have arranged for a club run on Sunday to City Island, N. Y., and all club members and unattached riders who may wish to go are invited to meet at Military Park at 7:45 o'clock and take the 8 o'clock train on the Central Railroad for New-York. A special baggage car will be added to the train for the cyclers' wheels. Arriving in New-York, the party will be met by William Hughes, Lieutenant of the Harlem Wheelmen, who will escort them to the Harlem Wheelmen's clubhouse. There the Newarkers will be joined by the Harlem riders, and a joint ride to City Island, through Fordham and Westchester, will follow. Dinner will be had at Palmer's Hotel. The return will be made over the same route, the Harlem Wheelmen cutting the pace.

Newark Has a Cycle Board of Trade.

NEWARK, N. J., May 15.—A preliminary organization of a local Cycle Board of Trade was effected this morning at the Continental Hotel. About a dozen retail bicycle dealers were present. Frederick Keer of Keer & Martin presided as temporary Chairman, and T. H. Reed acted as Treasurer. The Assistant Secretary of the National Cycle Board of Trade read letters from R. Philip Gormully, Chairman of the Press Committee of the National Board, which outlined the advantages and benefits of the local boards. The prospects for a flourishing board are bright.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—It is expected that the tea to be given by the Baltusrol Golf Club at Millburn, N. J., this afternoon will be more of a bicycle tea than anything else, since many of the members will ride to the clubhouse on their wheels. The patronesses of the club are Mrs. William B. Beekman, Mrs. William Fellowes Morgan, Mrs. Oliver H. Carter, Mrs. John A. Stewart, Mrs. E. Renshaw Jones, Mrs. John C. Wilmerding, Mrs. C. C. Moore, and Mrs. Edward H. Wright.

—A Kinetoscope Company is making arrangements to take the finish in the great Martin road race to be decided in Buffalo on Decoration Day.

—Starting on June 10 the Business Men's Wheeling Association of Southampton, L. I., will take a week's trip through the State.

—C. Ford Seeley, the Connecticut road crack, will be a competitor in the Irvington-Millburn handicap.

—Rapid progress is being made on the return cycle path on the Ocean Boulevard in Brooklyn.

Yachts Reported.

CITY ISLAND, May 15.—Passed West—Steam yachts Oneida, E. C. Benedict, and Almy, Frederic Gallatin.

Passed East—Schooner yachts Ariel, Percy Chubb, and Emerald, J. Roger Maxwell.

At Anchor in the Harbor—Cutter yacht Carita, F. E. Barnes; sloop yachts Irene, G. H. Robinson; Emma T., V. B. Brewster, and Olga, C. P. Buchanan.

Schooner yacht Yampa, R. S. Palmer, is hauled out at Hawkins's yard to clean and paint.

Schooner yacht Crusader, S. L. Husted, Jr., was launched from Robinson's yard and will go into commission at an early date.

Cutter yachts Montecito, W. W. Thompkins, and Bonnie Kate are fitting out at Piepgras's yard.

Cutter yacht Navahoe, Royal Phelps Carroll, has gone out of commission and will lay up at Hawkins's yard.

F. Marvin Crawford's Yacht Alda.

F. Marion Crawford expects to start on his trip across the Atlantic on his yacht Alda next Wednesday. The Alda has been fitted out at Poillon's yard, and will be launched to-day. She is comfortably fitted up inside, but Mr. Crawford said he would wait until he got to Italy before he decided how the yacht should be permanently arranged. Mr. Crawford will navigate the boat.

For the Labor Day Regatta.

A meeting of the New-York Yacht Racing Association was held last evening in O'Neill's restaurant, Sixth Avenue and Twenty-second Street. Commodore A. J. Prime presided. A Regatta Committee was appointed to make preparations for the Labor Day regatta. The committee was instructed to lay out a new course in the vicinity of Gravesend, where the regatta will be held this year.

Bits of Yachting News.

—M. C. D. Borden's new steamer, built in the Erie Basin from designs by J. Beavor Webb, will be launched on Monday at noon. This boat is 200 feet over all, 212 feet water line, 28 feet 6 inches beam, and 13 feet 6 inches draught. She is fitted with screws and triple expansion engines.

—J. J. Phelps, who cruised around the world in the schooner Brunhilde, has purchased the pilot boat Actaea and will have her fitted up for cruising. The Actaea is at Poillon's. The old stern is to be cut off and a modern one built.

—The Atlantic Yacht Clubhouse, at Bay Ridge, will be opened to-day. Steward Innken has everything ready for all the members who may visit the house.

—The Naradu, formerly the Marguerite, is now on her way to Baltimore, where Henry Walters, her owner, lives. She will be put in commission at once.

—William Murray's steam yacht Jessie will be placed in commission off the Larchmont Yacht Clubhouse on Memorial Day.

—J. Malcolm Forbes's yacht Puritan is being changed to a schooner at Boston. She will be ready early in June.

—H. Van Wyck has purchased the sloop Irex. The yacht is in the Erie Basin, and will go in commission to-day.

—The schooner being built by Marvel & Co. for H. W. Harris at Newburg is nearly plated.

—H. K. McHarg's schooner Neaera is in commission and is cruising in Eastern waters.

—Jefferson Hogan's schooner yacht Cavalier is anchored in Larchmont Harbor.

—David Banks's schooner Water Witch is being fitted out at New-London.

—Hugh L. Willoughby's Wampanoag is being overhauled at Newport.

Harvard Outshoots Princeton.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 15.—Princeton was defeated in the championship gun shoot to-day by Harvard, after winning for two consecutive years and when the third victory would have given them possession of the Intercollegiate Cup. The birds were shot from known traps and with unknown angles. Each man was given thirty shots. The score was as follows:

Harvard.—Dove, 24; Hardy, 22; Shaw, 25; Kinnicutt, 21; Harris, 20. Total, 112.

Princeton.—Chidester, 20; Canning, 22; Kendall, 14; Paine, 22; Farr, 18. Total, 96.

Eclipse of the Sun.

Great interest in the forthcoming eclipse of the sun has been aroused among scientists and the general public. The facilities now provided by the various steamship companies make it possible for large numbers of people to see it in a way that has not hitherto been attainable.

The steamship Ohio of the American Line will leave New-York on June 27 for a long pleasure cruise. The steamer, after visiting England, Norway, Sweden, Russia, Finland, Denmark, &c., will be at Bodo, Norway, on Aug. 8, when the eclipse will take place. The Ohio will carry only first-class passengers, no freight, steerage, or second-class passengers being allowed, making the voyage entirely a yachting cruise for health and pleasure in every sense of the word.

The International Navigation Company has specially fitted the Ohio for cruises, and she is to-day one of the largest and finest steam yachts afloat. Only a limited number of passengers will be taken, and all the arrangements for visiting the various ports have been placed in the hands of the well-known tourist agents, Thomas Cook & Son, who have a special pamphlet describing these arrangements at their office, 261 Broadway, New-York.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, May 15—3:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess dull at 55s; prime mess dull at 45s. Pork—Prime mess, Western fine, dull at 47s 6d; do, medium, dull at 40s. Hams—Short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, firm at 41s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, dull at 28s; short rib, about 25 lb, steady at 27s 6d; long clear middles, light, about 40 to 45 lb, steady at 25s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, about 50 to 55 lb, no stock; short clear middles, heavy, about 50 to 55 lb, steady at 23s; clear bellies, about 12 to 14 lb, dull at 23s 6d. Shoulders—About 12 to 14 lb, steady at 24s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, spot, dull at 24s 6d. Cheese—American finest white dull at 45s 6d; do, colored, dull at 41s. Tallow—Prime city dull at 17s 9d. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined dull at 16s 9d. Spirits of turpentine firm at 22s. Resin—Common firm at 5s 3d. Wheat—No. 2 red Winter firm at 5s 6½d; No. 1 Northern Spring steady at 5s 3½d. Corn—Mixed Western, spot, dull at 3s; May firm at 3s; June firm at 3s 1½d; July firm at 3s 3½d. Flour—St. Louis fancy Winter dull at 7s 2d. Hops at London—Pacific coast, dull at 20@40s.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed quiet; American middling, low middling clause, May delivery, 4 7-64d, buyers; May and June delivery, 4 16-64d, buyers; June and July delivery, 4 13-64@4 14-64d, buyers; July and August delivery, 4 12-64d, buyers; August and September delivery, 4 9-64d, buyers; September and October delivery, 4 1-64d, buyers; October and November delivery, 3 59-64d, buyers; November and December delivery, 3 57-64d, sellers; December and January delivery, 3 56-64@3 57-64d, buyers; January and February delivery, 3 57-64d, buyers; February and March delivery, 3 58-64d, sellers.

LONDON, May 15—4:30 P. M.—Produce—Sugar, 13s 6d per cwt for Cuba centrifugal, polarizing 96° test, and 11s 3d@11s 9d for Cuba muscovado, fair refining. Beet Sugar—May, 12s 1½d; August, 12s 6d. Calcutta linseed, spot delivery, 33s 3d per quarter; April shipments, via Cape, 33s 3d. Linseed cake, £4 12s 6d per ton for Western. Linseed oil, 16s 4½d per cwt. Sperm oil, £29 10s per tun. Whale oil, £17 10s per tun. Refined petroleum, 5 7-16@5½d per gallon. Spirits of petroleum, 9d per gallon. Spirits of turpentine, 21s 3d per cwt. Resin—American strained, 5s per cwt; do, fine, 7s. Pepper—Fair Singapore white, 4 1-16d. Australian tallow—Beef, 17s 6d @18s 3d per cwt; mutton, 19s@19s 6d. Provisions—American refrigerator beef—Forequarters, 1s 4d@1s 8d per 8 lb by the carcass; hindquarters, 2s 8d@3s.

LONDON, May 15.—The offerings at to-day's wool sales were 14,084 bales. The sales were conducted by Thomas & Cook, Jacomo, Son & Co., and Duercz & Doxat. There was a full attendance of buyers, and spirited competition. The superior grades had their best demands from Yorkshire and German operators, while the French operators were mostly lookers on. Heavy wools sold slowly. Tasmania wool sold readily at top prices, and New-Zealand crossbreds were much in request, chiefly by the home trade, at full prices. Messrs. Jacomo, Son & Co. report that in the general course of the sales there has been some disappointment, but when it is considered that so large a bulk of this season's clip is already in this and other centres, it is not surprising that buyers await events after supplying their immediate requirements. Reviewing the sales, Williams & Overbury say in their circular: "Having regard for the stagnation of the woolen industry in the United States and the state of business in the various manufacturing centres of Europe, it was feared that values would not be upheld, but the result has been worse than was expected, and a source of keen disappointment to the trade." Messrs. Charles Balme & Co. say that the more marked results and fluctuations have been apparently due to the congestion of supplies and consequent direct imports, whereby the market has been deprived of much of its usual support. Foreign operators, however, have grounds for hope that the normal demand, operating upon a diminished supply, will favorably influence values. To-day's transactions and the prices obtained were: New South Wales, 5,200 bales—Scoured, 8½d@1s 6½d; locks and pieces, 7¾d@1s 3d; greasy, 5¾@10½d; locks and pieces, 5¾@7¾d; Queensland, 1,200 bales—Scoured, 1s 2d@1s 3d; locks and pieces, 9½d@1s 2½d; greasy, 7½@10d; locks and pieces, 6@8d. Victoria, 2,500 bales—Scoured, 5½d@1s 4d; locks and pieces, 7d@1s 4d; greasy, 6¼d@1s 3d; locks and pieces, 6½@11d. South Australia, 200 bales—Scoured, 1s@1s 2d; locks and pieces, 7d@1s; greasy, 4@7d; locks and pieces, 5¾d. West Australia, 700 bales—Greasy at 3¾@8½d; locks and pieces, 4¾d. Tasmania, 1,600 bales—Scoured locks and pieces, 11d; greasy, 6d@1s ½d; locks and pieces, 3¾@8d. New-Zealand, 1,300 bales—Scoured, 9d@1s 4½d; greasy, 7½@9½d; locks and pieces, 6¾@7¼d. Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 1,000 bales—Scoured, 6d@1s 4½d; greasy, 5¾@6¼d. A sale of low wools was held in Mincing Lane, at which 1,650 bales were offered. There was a steady demand, and the bulk of the stock was cleared at from ¼d to ½d reduction. The next low wool sales will take place June 25 and 26. Windeler & Co., wool brokers, say that the weakness in the wool markets and the stagnation of the salted pelt trade account for the decline in the price of sheepskins.

MANCHESTER, May 15.—Cloths and yarns steady, though somewhat inactive.

The Boston Wool Market.

BOSTON, May 15.—The Boston Commercial Bulletin will say to-morrow of the wool market: "The sales of the week are 1,157,900 lb domestic and 593,200 lb foreign, against 1,327,000 lb domestic and 2,008,500 lb foreign last week, and 1,519,400 lb domestic and 1,651,400 lb foreign for the same week last year. The sales to date show a decrease of 12,891,673 lb domestic and 490,400 lb foreign from the sales to the same date in 1895. The receipts to date show a decrease of 11,321 bales domestic, and an increase of 18,259 bales foreign. The sale of quarter-blood combing at the lowest price on record has been followed by a sale of 100,000 lb quarter-blood clothing at 13½c this week, the lowest price ever touched. Fine Dakota wool has sold at 9c. New, fine, eight months Texas at 9c, or 30c clean, another exceedingly low figure. Ohio XX sold at 17c, or within 1c of the lowest price touched. Americans are doing nothing in the London auctions, which are weak, with heavy withdrawals. The goods trade and the wool trade are alike badly scared over the financial outlook. This terror is likely to be dissipated in June."

BICYCLES.

BARGAINS FOR CYCLISTS TO-DAY

Bicycle Pants, Double seat. Navy, Gray, and Brown. **1.50** | **Bicycle Coats, $1.39**

Just think! You can obtain a complete suit for $2.89.

Cycling Shirts; well made, neat effects; just the thing for cyclists; usually $1.00, 50c.; Bicycle Suits; regular $7.00 kind, $4.50. Extra Fine Suits, some with Box Cuffs; regular $10.00 kind, $6.50.

LAMP SALE TO-DAY at reduced prices. $1.00 for 48c.; $2.00 for 88c.; $3.00 for $1.44. FREE—A Lamp Bracket to every purchaser of a lamp at this Special Sale.

A. G. Spalding & Bros., 126, 128, 130 Nassau St.

Feel Better,
Look Better,
Work Better,
Eat Better,
Sleep Better!

All these you can do if you ride a bicycle. Likewise, you can have lots more fun. True, a great deal depends on what kind of a bicycle you get, but you can kill all uncertainty on this point if you'll buy a **VICTOR.**

Come in and let us tell you about it.

OVERMAN WHEEL CO.,
NEW-YORK BRANCH,
23 Warren St.
HARLEM AGENCY,
7 W. 125th St.

PIERCE SPECIAL

is designed for the large class of bicycle riders who desire something ultra fine in bicycle construction — **EASY RUNNING** and **STYLISH,** but above all **RELIABLE. Price, $100.**

The **PIERCE** at **$75** has every essential of style, quality and finish, found only in machines of the best type.

Inspection Invited.

GEO. N. PIERCE & CO.,
MFRS. EST. 1865.
New-York Branch, 105 Chambers St.
Uptown Store, Broadway & 40th St.
Orange Store, 401 Main St., n'r Park.

The greatest marvel in cycledom, the only low price wheel of seamless tubing is The

Elmwood $65.00

ELMWOOD CYCLE CO., 57 Park Place, 107 E. 125th St., Brooklyn, 1,216 Bedford Av.
BARNES FLYERS. WHITE FLYERS. WARWICKS BEN-HURS.

1,000 2D HAND BICYCLES, $9 UP.

Just bought up from New-England dealers for spot cash, Columbias, Victors, Hartfords, Remingtons, Ramblers, Liberties, Crescents, Warwicks, etc., at $19, $25, $29, and $35, all in perfect condition. 1,000 1895 models, new, $39 each. ALSO 1,000 '96 MODELS, VARIOUS MAKES. WE UNDERSELL THEM ALL. Open Mon. Evgs. Old wheels taken in exchange.

HERALD CYCLE CO.,
Basem't, nr. Beekman. 114 Nassau St.

LYNDHURST and CRAWFORD. BICYCLES.
Old wheels taken in exchange and for sale. DURAN'T McLEAN & CO., 299 Broadway.

Flint's Fine Furniture.
MARVELS OF BEAUTY.
A remarkable assortment at factory prices.

HOW TO BUY A WHEEL

Carefully examine all parts, especially the running gear.

A wheel, to both run and wear well, must have good bearings, sprockets, and chain, and an extremely rigid frame.

We give you this advice because we know that by comparison the superiority of

Remington Bicycles becomes most pronounced.

REMINGTON ARMS CO.
UP-TOWN BRANCH:
59th Street and Grand Circle.
BROOKLYN BRANCH: 533 Fulton St.
HARTLEY & GRAHAM,
313-315 Broadway, New-York City.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time).

Foreign mails for the week ending May 16 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 12:30 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Touraine, via Havre; at 6:30 AM for Germany, per steamship Saale*, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, must be directed "per Saale");* at 6:30 AM for Europe, per steamship Etruria*, via Queenstown, (letters for Germany must be directed "per Etruria.");* at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Spaarndam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Spaarndam");* at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., (letters must be directed "per Kaiser Wilhelm II.");* at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Furnessia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Furnessia.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Savantilla, and Carthagena, per steamship Allegheny; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship City of Washington, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per City of Washington");* at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from North Sydney.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

‡Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 17 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Belgic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 22 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 23 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after April 28 and up to May 23 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to May 25 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

‡Registered mail closes at 6:00 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., May 8, 1896.

BICYCLES.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

HOTEL POCKET GUIDE GRATIS. The Hotel Tariff Bureau, 63 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. 96 Regent St., London. 248 Rue de Rivoli, Paris.

a. p. means American plan, e. p. European.

Minimum Rates Quoted.

Asbury Park, N. J..Coleman House, a. p., $4
Atlantic City, N.J..The Rudolf, e. & a.p., $3.50
Leading Hotel; directly on beach; grand sea view.
Baltimore, Md.....Hotel Stafford, e. p., $1.50
Birmingham, Eng..The Grand Hotel,e.p.,$1.50
Boston, Mass.Copley Sq.Hotel,e.p.$1.50,a.p.$3.50
Brooklyn, N. Y...Clarendon Hotel, e. p. $1.50
do ....Mansion House, a. p., $3
do (S.E.Bates).Margaret, a.p.$3 up
do ....Pierrepont House, e. p., $1
Buffalo, N. Y.....The Iroquois, e. p., $1.50
do .....Niagara Hotel, a. p., $3
Cincinnati, O..Grand Hotel, e.p. $1.50, a.p., $3
Jersey City, N. J.Hotel Washington, e.p , $1.50
Leamington, Eng..Manor House, e. p., $1.50
Lincoln, Eng...Great Northern Hotel, e. p., $1
Liverpool, Eng.....Compton Hotel, e. p., $3
London, Eng.....Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2
do (Jermyn St.).The Brunswick, e., $1.50
do (Regent St.)..The Langham, e. p., $2
do .....Hotel Metropole, e. p., $2
Lynton, Eng.....Lynton Cottage, a. p., $3.50
Malvern, Eng.The Abbey Hotel, (golf,) a.p., $4
Manchester, Mass.Masconomo House,a.p.,$4.50
Narragansett Pier, R.I.New Mathewson,a.,$5
New-York.....The Brunswick, e. p., $2
do .....The Buckingham, e. p., $2
do .....The Fifth Avenue, a. p., $5
do .....Hotel Gerlach, e. p., $2
do .....The Majestic, e. p., $2
do ..Hotel Netherland, e. p. $2, a. p. $5
do ..The Plaza Hotel, e. p. $2, a. p. $5
do (W.F.Leland)Windsor,e.p.$1.50, a.p.$4
do (L.L.Todd)The Marlborough, a. & e.p.
do (W.Johnson Quinn)Empire,ap.$3,ep.$1
do (E.11th St.). Albert-St. Stephen,e.p.,$1
do (N.B.Barry)St.Cloud Hotel, e.p., $1.50
do (50th St.).Hotel Pomeroy, e. p., $1 up
do (C.L.Briggs).Clarendon, a. p. $3.50 up
Niagara Falls, N. Y..Cataract House, a.p., $4
Paris, France.....Hotel Continental, a. p., $5
do .....Grand Hotel, a. p., $5
Philadelphia....Hotel Continental, a. p., $3
do ..The New Lafayette, e. p., $1.50
do .....The New Walton, e. p., $2
Rochester, N. Y..The Livingston, a. p., $2.50
do .....New Osburn House, a. p., $3
Sausalito, Cal....El Monte Hotel, e. p., $1.50
Seabright, N. J.....Seabright Inn, a. p., $4

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

**NORTH GERMAN

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

P. M.
Sun rises...4:42|Sun sets...7:11|Moon sets...11:14

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY. (SATURDAY,) MAY 16.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Comal	Galveston	May 9
Comanche	Jacksonville	May 12
Karnak City	Savannah	May 12
Niagara	Nassau	May 12
Prussia	Hamburg	May 2
Rosse	St. Lucia	May 9
Trinidad	Bermuda	May 14

SUNDAY, MAY 17.

Galileo	Hull	May 3
La Normandie	Havre	May 3
Olympia	Gibraltar	May 3
Roman Prince	St. Lucia	May 10

MONDAY, MAY 18.

Amsterdam	Rotterdam	May 6
Betty	Gibraltar	May 3
El Norte	New-Orleans	May 13
Mohican	Hamburg	May 4
Philadelphia	La Guayra	May 12
Seneca	Havana	May 14

TUESDAY, MAY 19.

Chateau Lafitte	Bordeaux	May 6
Kensington	Antwerp	May 9
Marian	Hartlepool	May 6
Mohawk	London	May 7
Werra	Genoa	May 7

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinat'n.	Office.
G of Wash'ton	May 16	Havana	113 Wall St.
Knickerbocker	May 16	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Alleghany	May 16	Kingston	24 State St.
K. Wilhelm II.	May 16	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Furnessia	May 16	Glasgow	1 Bowling Gr.
Mississippi	May 16	London	4 Broadway.
Etruria	May 16	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Saale	May 16	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Patria	May 16	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
La Touraine	May 16	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Spaarndam	May 16	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Havel	May 19	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Allianca	May 20	Colon	29 Broadway.
Hesperides	May 20	W'd Isl'ds.	39 Broadway.
Alvena	May 20	Cape Haiti.	24 State St.
Iroquois	May 20	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Teutonic	May 20	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
St. Paul	May 20	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Friesland	May 20	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Trinidad	May 21	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Madiana	May 21	W'd Isl'ds.	39 Broadway.
Niagara	May 21	Nassau	113 Wall St.
La Victoria	May 21	Plymo, Vi	37 Broadway.
Algonquin	May 22	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Norwegian	May 22	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Colorado	Mya 22	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Mohawk	May 23	London	4 Broadway.
Werra	May 23	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Anchoria	May 23	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Campania	May 23	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Gascogne	May 23	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Philadelphia	May 23	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Amsterdam	May 23	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Prussia	May 23	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Seminole	May 25	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Trave	May 26	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Britanic	May 27	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
New-York	May 27	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Kensington	May 27	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Comanche	May 27	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
F. Bismarck	May 28	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Caracas	May 28	Maracaibo	135 Front St.
S. of Nebraska	May 29	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Iroquois	May 29	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Ethiopia	May 30	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Phoenicia	May 30	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Fulda	May 30	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Umbria	May 30	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Aller	May 30	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Bretagne	May 30	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Veendam	May 30	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Mobile	May 30	London	4 Broadway.
Spree	June 2	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Louis	June 3	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	June 3	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Westerniand	June 3	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.

Arrived—New-York, Friday, May 15.

SS St. Paul, Jamison, Southampton May 9, with mdse and passengers to International Navigation Company.

SS Arna, (Norw.,) Rasmussen, Ghara 6 ds, with fruit to Mones & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 P. M.

SS Augusta Victoria, (Ger.,) Kaempff, Hamburg May 7, via Southampton and Cherbourg, with mdse and passengers to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 1:55 P. M.

SS James Turpie, (Br.,) Young, Naples April 2, via Catania 22d, with mdse to Phelps Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at noon.

SS Jamestown, Hulphers, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Ayr, (Br.,) Johnson, Hollo March 14, via Gibraltar April 23, with sugar to W. H. Crossman & Brother—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3 P. M.

SS Comal, Risk, Galveston and Key West, with mdse and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Greta Holme, (Br.,) Ritchie, Licata April 9, via Gibraltar 30th with fruit to Hirtzel, Feltman & Co.—vessel to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Michigan, (Br.,) Findlay, London May 2, with mdse to New-York Shipping Company. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Wells City, (Br.) Savage, Bristol April 28, via Annapolis, with mdse to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:20 A. M.

SS Island, (Dan.,) Skjodt, Copenhagen April 28, via Christiansand, with mdse and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 P. M. 14th, and anchored owing to dense fog.

Bark Alexander Black, (of Dorchester, N. B.,) Burke, St. Croix 15 ds, with sugar to Morewood & Co.—vessel to J. W. Parker & Co.

Bark Eleanor M. Williams, Corbett, Port Elizabeth 54 ds, with wool to order—vessel to James E. Brett.

Sailed.

SS Amalfi, for Pernambuco and Rio Janeiro; Alaun, for St. John, N. B.; Goldsborough, for Philadelphia; Bonn, for Bremen; Patria, for Marseilles, via Naples; Rio Grande, for Brunswick; Rotterdam, for Rotterdam; Amrum, for Pensacola; Greetlands, for Progreso; Semiole, for Charleston and Jacksonville; Guyandotte, for Norfolk and Newport News; State of California, for Glasgow.

Ship Heriot, for Penang.

Bark Canbusdoon, for Brisbane.

Spoken.

Ship James Nesmith, (Amer.,) Starkey, from New-York April 3 for Portland, Oregon, was spoken April 28 in lat 11 N, lon 27 W.

By Cable.

LONDON, May 15.—SS Llandaff City, (Br.,) Capt. Hunter, from New-York April 30 for Bristol, passed Brow Head yesterday.

SS Nomadic, (Br.,) Capt. Clarke, from New-York May 5 for Liverpool, passed Klasale to-day.

SS Veendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Vanderzee, from Rotterdam for New-York, passed the Lizard today.

SS Illiria, (Aust.,) Capt. Radoslovich, sld. from Smyrna for New-York May 6.

SS Fulda, (Ger.,) Capt. Meier, sld. from Genoa for New-York May 12.

SS Hubert, (Br.,) Capt. Crinan, from Para, sld. from Barbados for New-York May 13.

SS American, (Br.,) Capt. Wallace, sld. from Liverpool for New York to-day.

SS Cevic, (Br.,) Capt. Nicol, sld. from Liverpool for New-York to-day.

SS Ems, (Ger.,) Capt. Reimkasten, from New-York May 2, arr. at Genoa May 13.

SS Idaho, (Br.,) Capt. Marshall, from New-York May 2, arr. at Deptford to-day.

SS Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,) Capt. Albers, from Hamburg, sld. from Southampton for New-York at 12:25 P. M. to-day.

SS Lucania, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, from New-York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 11:42 A. M. to-day.

SS Stuttgart, (Ger.,) Capt. Kohlenbeck, sld. from Bremenhaven for New-York at 1 P. M. to-day.

SS Zaandam, (Dutch,) Capt. Potjer, from New-York for Amsterdam, passed the Lizard at 9 A. M.

SS Palatia, (Ger.,) Capt. Kopf, from New-York, arr. at Hamburg at 11 A. M. yesterday.

SS Queen Olga, (Br.,) Capt. Harris, from Hiogo, &c., for New-York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, May 15—8 P. M.—Forecast for Saturday

NEW-ENGLAND, generally fair weather, westerly winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair, slightly cooler, winds shifting to northwesterly.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, fair, slightly cooler, northerly winds. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, fair, no change in temperature, northerly winds, shifting to easterly. NORTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, and SOUTH CAROLINA, generally fair, light, variable winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, southeasterly winds. ALABAMA, and WESTERN FLORIDA, generally fair, southerly winds. MISSISSIPPI and LOUISIANA, partly cloudy, with local showers, southeasterly winds. EASTERN TEXAS, partly cloudy, probably local showers on the coast, southerly winds. WESTERN TEXAS, local showers, followed by fair weather, winds shifting to northerly, probably cooler. NEW-MEXICO, generally fair, westerly winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, local rains, partly cloudy weather, southerly winds. ARKANSAS, partly cloudy weather, with local thunderstorms, southerly winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, generally fair, possibly local thunderstorms in extreme western portions, southeasterly winds. WEST VIRGINIA, fair, winds shifting to southeasterly.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, fair, brisk westerly winds, shifting to southerly, warmer.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA and OHIO, fair, light to fresh southeasterly winds, warmer in northern portions. INDIANA, fair, probably followed by threatening weather in the evening, southerly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, generally fair, light to fresh southerly winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, fair and warmer, light to fresh southerly winds. WISCONSIN, fair, probably followed by local showers in southern portion, light to fresh southerly winds. MISSOURI, generally cloudy weather, with local thunderstorms, cooler in eastern portion, southeasterly winds. ILLINOIS, partly cloudy weather, probably local showers, slightly cooler, southeasterly winds. IOWA, partly cloudy weather, probably local showers, cooler in eastern portion, southeasterly winds, becoming variable. MINNESOTA, generally fair, southerly to westerly winds. KANSAS, local rains and thunderstorms, northeasterly winds, becoming variable. NEBRASKA, showers followed by partly cloudy weather, no change in temperature, variable winds. COLORADO, light rains, followed by fair weather, warmer in northern portion, northerly winds. WYOMING, fair, preceded by showers in eastern portion, warmer, variable winds. NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA, generally fair weather, winds shifting to westerly, slightly cooler in eastern portion. MONTANA, generally fair, warmer in western portion, westerly winds.

The barometer has risen over the Northern States east of the Rocky Mountains and over the Southern States east of the Mississippi. It has fallen to the westward of the Rocky Mountains and in the Southwest. An area of low pressure is central over Northern Texas, and a second depression covers the region north of Dakota. The barometer is relatively high over the lake region, the Ohio Valley, and in Northern Colorado.

The temperature has fallen slightly in the lower lake region, the upper Ohio Valley, Kansas, and Indian Territory, but it is warmer in the upper lake region and the Ohio and Upper Mississippi Valleys. The weather is generally clear to-night in all districts east of the Mississippi, but it is cloudy to the westward, and local rains are reported from Texas northward to Iowa and Nebraska.

Generally fair weather will continue in the districts on the Atlantic coast and from the lake region southward to the east Gulf States. Local rains are indicated for the Mississippi and lower Missouri Valleys.

STATE COURTS.

Appellate Division Decisions.

Jules Warnier et al. vs. Otto Bossneck.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

People ex rel. Edward Cahill, vs. Edward P. Barker et al.—Writ dismissed.

Joseph Kyle vs. The Mayor.—Judgment affirmed, with costs; appeal from order dismissed.

William J. Stenson, Jr., vs. Joseph Koch.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.—Appeal from order dismissed.

Julius B. Stillwell et al. vs. The Ocean Steamship Company of Savannah.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Caroline Idel vs. Edward Mitchell.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

People ex rel. Silas C. Croft et al. vs. the Manhattan State Hospital.—Order reversed and motion for mandamus denied, with $50 costs and disbursements.

The American Grocery Company vs. Charles R. Flint et al.; Thornton N. Motley et al. vs. the same; Abraham Abraham et al. vs. the same; the New-York Insulating Company vs. the same.—Order reversed and order entered requiring the plaintiffs to elect, and staying proceedings in the other actions as provided in opinion, neither party to have costs of appeal.

Henry B. Reigner vs. Henry V. Spang.—Order modified as directed in opinion, without costs to either party.

In the matter of the Peekamose Fishing Club.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Miles O'Brien et al., as receivers, vs. Joseph F. Blaut et al.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion for reference granted.

Sigmund Oppenheimer et al, respondents, vs. Max Hirsch.—Order reversed, with costs of appeal, and firm temporarily dissolved, with $10 costs.

Henry G. Hilton vs. John W. Hughes.—Order reversed, with costs of appeal, and motion denied, with $10 costs.

Erwin Steinback vs. Diepenbrock, as executor, &c.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted unless defendant gives bond as directed in opinion.

In the Matter of Herman Hafker and another vs. George W. Henry et al.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, as directed in opinion, with $10 costs.

Edward D. O'Brien et al. vs. The Peoria Water Company.—Order affirmed, with costs and disbursements.

The People, &c., vs. The Commercial Alliance Life Insurance Company, in re claim of William A. Bahlke, respondent, vs. William T. Gilbert.—Order affirmed with costs.

Edward Christie, respondent, vs. New-York Bowery Insurance Company.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

People ex rel. Christian Clausen vs. Joseph Murray et al.—Order affirmed, with costs, on opinion of Justice Pryor.

In the matter of John Strobel, deceased.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

In the matter of John Turi, deceased.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Charles A. Miller vs. Lewis Edwards—Motion denied.

In the matter of Mary McBride, administratrix.—Motion denied.

Douglass Lansing vs. E. W. Bliss.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Fidelity Printing Company vs. William Lowey.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Judgments entered by the Sheriff yesterday against James Corleis of Pell Street. None of the firm's goods were damaged except by water.

Marie Brunner vs. Max Kaempfer.—Motion for reargument denied, with $10 costs.

Kate Lawlor, administratrix, vs. Thomas H. French.—Motion for resettlement granted, as shown upon face of notice of motion.

Hyman Spektersky et al., respondents, vs. American Carbonating Company, Peter E. Malmstron et al., appellants.—Order affirmed.

Referees Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.—Murphy vs. Leavy—Donald McLean. Matter of Mix—William G. Davies, Reed vs. Steinhardt—Gideon J. Tucker, Erdman vs. Livingston—George C. Nichols. Matter of Brown—Samuel B. Paul.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Kolb vs. Bolger—Edward L. Witterker. Willetts vs. Disoway—James J. Grady. Krumvielde vs. Mendelson—Charles A. Jackson.

Receiver Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.—William H. Collins vs. Catharine Burnett, (two cases)—John J. Breen.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

COUNTY COURT—Civil Calendar—Hurd, J. Nos. 282, 382, 492, 584, 586, 587, 588, 589. The People vs. Benjamin Kipp, and No. 420.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Lady going to Europe wishes to find place for first-class seamstress and chambermaid. Call, Thursday or Friday, before 12 o'clock, 18 West 38th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable German girl as chambermaid; thoroughly experienced; best personal city reference. 453 West 56th St., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady going to the country wishes to place a competent chambermaid; willing to assist in waiting. Call two days 30 West 49th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By French girl, speaking English, as chambermaid and waitress; wages, $18. Can be seen at present employer's, 21 West 12th St.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By a competent Protestant girl in private family; city or country; best reference. 424 West 45th St.; ring fourth bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl to do chamberwork and waiting, and assist with children; good city reference. 210 East 53d St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Lady wishes to secure situation for woman as chambermaid and seamstress. Apply, Friday, 9 to 1, at 40 East 30th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant woman as chambermaid, assist with children, and sew. Call, from 11 to 3, Decker, 159 West 45th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady going to Europe wishes to place a chambermaid and excellent seamstress. Call, Friday morning, 18 West 38th St.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By Norwegian girl; best reference. 17 West 49th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—A lady wishes to get a place in private family for a good cook, whom she can recommend; country preferred; the cook will be disengaged June 1. 31 East 28th St. Mrs. G. B. Satterlee.

COOK.—Lady going to Europe desires position for her first-class cook, whom she can highly recommend; competent to take entire charge of kitchen and marketing. Seen at 226 East 35th St.; ring third bell.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two girls; together; cook, laundress, waitress, and chambermaid; city or country; have best city references. M. C., Box 386 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By young Englishwoman; understands French and English cooking; where kitchenmaid is kept; good references; lady can be seen. P., 257 West 42d St.

COOK, &c.—By good cook and laundress; first-class references. Inquire in store, 436 West 28th St.

COOK.—By respectable woman, experienced as cook, in small private family; no objection to country. 403 London Terrace, West 23d St.

COOK.—By a competent French cook in first-class family. Call, for two days, at present employer's, 29 East 38th St.

COOK.—By trustworthy, neat German to cook, wash, and iron; fully competent; city or country. 167 East 34th St.

COOK.—A lady desires a situation for a good plain cook; has lived with her over a year. 11 West 47th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in small private family; best personal city reference. 458 West 56th St., first floor.

COOK.—A lady going away would like position for cook; most competent. Apply, Friday and Saturday forenoon, 7 East 56th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman, day's work washing or cleaning; reference. 815 Amsterdam Av.

Dressmakers.

A.—MME. AMELIE, 101 WEST 14TH ST., LATE with Redfern, in London, and Worth, in Paris; costumes from $5; evening waist, $2.50; bicycle suits, riding habits reasonable; at home or out; try her.

DRESSMAKER.—Can give satisfaction in all branches, making perfect a bad fit of others, would like more days out; $3 day. E., Box 285 Times, Up Town.

Governesses.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a North German nursery governess who understands her duties thoroughly; first-class personal city references; no music. Governess, 251 Columbus Av.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By first-class housekeeper and manager in fine family, club, or hotel; capable; kind to children; unexceptionable reference; city or country. Housekeeper, 159 West 45th St.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEMAID.—By English Protestant as housemaid; can act as maid to lady; also, good seamstress; first-class English and American references. G. L., Box 329 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl, lately landed, to do housework or upstairs work; willing and obliging. Tully, 1,426 3d Av.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By respectable girl as kitchenmaid; city or country; best city references. 1,158 3d Av.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a German lady's maid and seamstress; competent at her work; with reference. A. C., 115 West 28th St.

MAID.—By a French Protestant person as maid for grown children, willing to do chamberwork and sewing, good references from present employer 52 West 52d St.

MAID.—By a refined North German-American as maid and seamstress or care grown children; city or country; reference. A. M., Box 326 Times, Up Town.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl in private family; good laundress; would help with chamberwork; good references. 129 West 100th St., Walsh's bell.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress; will assist with chamberwork; American family; city or country; good city reference. 321 East 24th St., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—As first-class laundress in a private family; thoroughly competent; three years' city references from last employer. J. M., Box 367 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable girl as first-class laundress; willing and obliging; city or country; good city references. A. C., Box 382 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady desires a situation for a laundress and chambermaid; has been in her employ eighteen months. 11 West 47th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; wages, $22 to $25; best reference. 206 West 20th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a German girl as child's nurse or lady's maid with family going to Europe; best reference; will be disengaged about June 1. E. B., Box 380 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By young person as nurse to grown children; family traveling, or in the country; speaks French fluently. Box 50, 156 East 125th St.

NURSE.—By respectable girl, 15, as nurse to children; nice family preferred to wages. 223 East 58th St., second floor; no cards.

NURSE.—By educated North German nurse; first-class references. Nurse, care Mrs. Shubert, 19 Stuyvesant St.

NURSE.—By a refined young English girl; good family; fond of children; as nurse in good family. I. G. Clifford, 1,960 3d Av.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By a Norwegian girl, speaking English; well recommended; as seamstress or chambermaid. 8 State St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—Lady going to Europe wishes to find situation for excellent waitress; good silver cleaner. Call, Thursday or Friday, before 12 o'clock, 18 West 38th St.

WAITRESS.—A lady going to Europe is very desirous of finding a good place for waitress, whom she can highly recommend. Call Monday, from 11 to 4, 144 West 49th St.

WAITRESS.—A lady going to Europe wishes to get a situation for a first-class waitress. Call Friday at present employer's, 106 East 37th St.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as waitress; will assist with other work; city reference. 910 6th Av.; ring third bell. M. K.

WAITRESS.—First-class; small private family; best city reference; city or country. 237 East 58th St., Walsh's bell.

WAITRESS.—By respectable girl as first-class waitress; city or country; best city references. 1,158 3d Av.

WAITRESS.—By young German girl as waitress; best reference. Mrs. C. Ocken, 153 Amsterdam Av.

WAITRESS.—A lady leaving the city wishes to find a position for a waitress whom she can thoroughly recommend. Call at 55 Clinton Place.

WAITRESS.—By a respectable girl as first-class waitress; best city references. Call, Friday, 184 East 61th St., third floor.

WAITRESS.—By a competent young woman as first-class waitress; 4 years in present employer's, 12 East 46th St.

Miscellaneous.

MANICURE.—Young lady wishes few more private customers at her parlors, or out; elite only. Miss Helen, 26 West 27th St., near Broadway.

YOUNG GERMAN WISHES POSITION; GOOD home; can teach German and French; fancy work; dressmaking; good sailor; willing and obliging; references. Miss Bishop, 552 West 53d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER — SECOND MAN — COACHMAN and GROOM.—A gentleman about to go abroad for some years wishes to find positions for his butler, second man, coachman, and groom; all are English, and either will be most highly recommended. 1,626 Rhode Island Av., Washington, D. C.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—By a Frenchman; sober, honest; speaks little English; in private family; city or country; present employers can furnish references. Louis, care of Ordin, 435 West 27th St.

BUTLER.—By Englishman; thoroughly experienced; first-class references; wife would fill parlor or chamber maid's place, or separately. Butler, 10 West 53d St., present employer's.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent man; 12 years with last employer, whom will cheerfully recommend him as strictly sober, honest, and industrious D. W., 404 West 55th St.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman; age 32; with first-class references; fully competent; disengaged on account of death. J. T. F., Box 341 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent man; age, 38; good valet; excellent reference; personally recommended by last employer. A. S., Box 366 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—In a private family; thoroughly understands his duties in all its branches; city or country; reference satisfactory. J. H., 387 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a French Swiss in private family; competent; not afraid of work; well recommended; sober, willing, and obliging; first-class city reference. Butler, 224 West 33d St.

BUTLER.—English; age 28; tall, good appearance; very competent and willing man; with personal city references; town or country. James, 632 5th Av.

BUTLER and VALET.—Single-handed; Scotch; 5 feet 11 inches; single; excellent city references. F., Box 391 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a single man; tall, neat appearance; personal references. C., Box 388 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By man 25 years old, for country, with best city references. P. T., 386 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—A lady would like position for butler; most competent. Apply, Friday and Saturday forenoon, 7 East 56th St.

BUTLER—COOK.—Man and wife; country; competent servants; first-class reference. W., 158 East 40th St.

BUTLER.—By well experienced middle-aged man; English; good city references. W. J., 877 6th Av., care Mrs. Flynn.

BUTLER.—By a first-class young Englishman; employer can be seen. Butler, 320 East 31st St.

Care of Houses.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By a most reliable married couple, care of a gentleman's private house or bachelor's apartment; wife good plain cook, laundress, or chambermaid; husband caretaker or watchman; best city reference. Christie, 208 West 67th St.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By married couple; no children; thoroughly reliable and competent; for the Summer or longer; highly recommended. E. K., 160 East 52d St.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By a man and wife; honest and reliable; would take charge of gentleman's residence; city references. Welsch, 235 East 26th St.

CARE OF HOUSE.—Married couple, no children, require charge of house during Summer; reference for seven Summers. English, 234 East 70th St.

CARETAKER.—By respectable middle-aged couple to take care of private residence for the Summer; have no children. A. W., Box 20, 1,242 Broadway.

CARETAKER.—To take charge of private house for Summer months; by married couple; no children; good references. G. Morris, 152 East 27th St.

Chefs.

CHEF.—French; first-class pastry cook; in private family; personal reference. L. H., Box 333 Times, Up Town.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Married; thoroughly understands management of horses, carriages, and harness; highest recommendations prominent (accessible) families; skillful, stylish driver and rider; temperate, obliging. Thomas, 416 West 36th St.

COACHMAN.—I will highly recommend my coachman, as he is leaving through my giving up horses; he is fully competent to take full charge; prefers the country with moderate salary. J. McDonough, 86 Trinity Place.

COACHMAN.—Married, 30; thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages, harness; can give first-class reference from former and last employer; can be seen; city or country. Russell, 212 West 67th St.

COACHMAN.—By first-class single man; willing to make himself generally useful; country place preferred; personal and written reference. R. C., Box 336 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class single man; understands his business in every respect; highly recommended from last employer, who is gone abroad. M. F. D., 467 4th Av.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—Married; understands care of horses, carriages, cows and poultry, and gentleman's country place; good reference. Thomas Newman, Roslyn, L. I.

COACHMAN.—Young; married; neat appearance; thoroughly understands his business; can be highly recommended by first-class city families. W., 103 West 51st St.

COACHMAN.—Single; 30; first-class, carefull, stylish driver; left on own accord; strictly sober; gentleman can be seen at Wall St.; best references. Stylish, Box 288 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By thoroughly competent and reliable man; ex leaced city driver; four years in last place; last employer can be seen; first-class references. T. J. F., 500 Madison Av.

COACHMAN.—By respectable young man; single; stylish city driver; city or country; willing and obliging; highest personal city reference. Coachman, 149 East 35th St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—As I am giving up my horses, I wish a situation for my coachman, whom I can highly recommend; married. J. Macdonough, 86 Trinity Place.

COACHMAN.—Permanent situation desired by a thoroughly experienced single man; age thirty; English; three years' city references. Industry, care Martin & Martin, 235 5th Av.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—Competent, experienced, single Protestant; temperate; careful driver; first-class reference. S., Box 235 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman going abroad is desirous of obtaining situation for a competent coachman. Apply or address Mr. McPherson, 657 5th Av.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—Thoroughly understands his business in every respect; highly recommended by last employers. Frank Tipping, 78th St. and Park Av., Mascus stable.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—Thoroughly understands his business in every respect; first-class city references. 113 East 77th St.

COACHMAN.—English; single; first-class reference from all employers, who can be seen. W. W., Box 370 Times, Up Town.

THE TRADES.

FURNITURE, CHINA, GLASSWARE, BRIC-A-BRAC, PICTURES, MIRRORS, WINES, AND ALL HOUSEHOLD GOODS CAREFULLY PACKED FOR SHIPPING, MOVING, OR STORAGE. CHARLES ROAK. 212 WEST 36TH ST.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A competent girl, speaking English, to take charge of child 4 years old, and to be generally useful; good reference required. 120 West 86th St.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,260 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

THE "SHORT AD." PAGE.

A Helpful Son.

From The Boston Traveler.

"Papa," said Georgie, "I'm so sorry sometimes about all the trouble I give mamma."

"She hasn't complained."

"No; she's very patient. But she often sends me to the shops for things, and they are a good way off, and I know she gets cross waiting when she's in a hurry."

"Not often, I fancy."

"Oh, she's nearly always in a hurry. She gets everything all ready for baking, and finds at the last minute she hasn't any baking powder, or she gets a pudding all mixed, and finds she hasn't any nutmeg or something, and then she's in an awful stew 'cause the oven is all ready and maybe company coming, and I can't run a very long distance, you know, and I feel awfully sorry for poor mamma."

"Humph! Well, what can we do about it?"

"I was thinking you might get me a bicycle."

Turn-About.

From The Detroit Free Press.

Oh! how very droll 'twould be
If every now and then
Old men were doomed to act like boys,
And boys like gray-haired men.
Then when a lad his grandpa caught
A-stealing jam and "jell,"
He'd shake his finger at him and
Proceed to scold him well.
"You greedy grandpapa," he'd say,
"Come right down from that stool.
Aren't you ashamed to be found here
When you should be at school?
None of your tricks. Put back that jar
Upon the cupboard shelf;
And now, I hope you understand
Just how it is yourself."

Not a Matter of Arithmetic.

From The Chicago Post.

"I hear you're very good at arithmetic, Bobby," said the visitor pleasantly.

"Sure," returned Bobby, without looking up from his play.

"Well, if I should tell you when your papa and your mamma were born could you tell me how old they are?" asked the visitor.

"I could tell you how old pap is," answered the boy.

"And not how old your mother is?"

The boy shook his head.

"Arithmetic hasn't anything to do with that," he said.

A Shrewd Candidate.

From The Washington Star.

"I suppose you know all about the financial question?" said the intimate friend.

"I don't say that I know all about it," replied the candidate, "but I know enough not to talk about it."

BOARDERS WANTED.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,260 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

43d ST., 20 EAST.—Desirable second and third floor rooms, with private baths; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

MADISON AV., 120.—Handsomely furnished large front room; also hall room; private bath; references.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOM; LARGE CLOSET; running water; private family; for gentleman. 30 West 35th St.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ALL ARE CORDIALLY WELCOME TO SERVices at Central Metropolitan Temple, 7th Av. and 14th St. Service every night. Sunday, 11 A. M., Rev. S. P. Cadman, preacher; "Vitality of the Bible"; vested choir; 3:30, pleasant hour; 7:30, orchestral concert; 8 P. M., "Buddha; or, The Great Renunciation," S. P. Cadman, preacher. Monday—young people's hour. Tuesday—Stereopticon lecture. Wednesday—Midweek hour of prayer. Thursday—Lecture, "Macaulay" by S. P. Cadman. Friday—Questions answered. Saturday—Irish concert. To-night—Concert by distinguished amateurs. Seats free.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.—A sermon commemorating its 71st year will be preached in St. Thomas's Church, corner 6th Av. and 53d St., by the rector, Rev. John W. Brown, D. D., Sabbath, the 17th inst., 4 P. M.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4TH AV., CORNER 20th St.—Rev. C. G. Ames of Boston will preach 11 A. M. May 24. Rev. John W. Day of Hingham will preach. The public cordially invited.

AT REFORMED CATHOLIC SERVICES, Christ's Mission, 142 West 21st St.—Evening, 7:45; Father O'Connor, pastor; Paul Pollock, M. D., D. D., preaches. All welcome.

ASCENSION MEMORIAL CHURCH, 245 WEST 43d St., Rev. John Floyd Steen, Rector.—Services at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. every Sunday through the Summer.

AT 23D ST. BAPTIST CHURCH (CORNER Lexington Av.) Rev. B. B. Bosworth, pastor, preaching 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Song service, 7:30 P. M. Welcome.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach at 11 A. M.; evensong, 8 P. M.; Rev. A. N. Henshaw will preach.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and 37th Street,
Henry van Dyke, Pastor.
May 17th, at 11 A. M., Dr. van Dyke will continue the course of sermons on
"The Centre of Christianity."
V.—"The Source of Authority in Religion."
Rev. Vernon B. Carroll will preach at 4:30 P. M.
Bible School at 9:45 A. M.
Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, CORner 34th St. and Broadway.—Rev. Reuen Thomas, D. D., of Brookline, Mass., will preach. Services at 11 and 8.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 57th St., Between Broadway and 7th Av.—Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sunday school at 3 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE, WEST 81st St., Between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs., Edwin C. Bolles, Pastor.—11 A. M., preaching, "The Transfiguration of Life." Special music from Gaul's "Holy City"; chorus and harp. 12:15, Sunday school.

CHURCH OF CHRIST, (SCIENTIST.)—Christian Science services Sundays, 10:45 A. M.; Sunday school 12 M., (noon;) Fridays, 8 P. M. Metropolitan Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 213-217 West 125th St., between 7

WORDY POLICE BOARD ROW

MR. PARKER AND MR. ROOSEVELT HAVE A LIVELY ENCOUNTER.

Discussion Arose First over Order Stopping the Photographing of Criminals, and Then Came a Clash About a Report on the Work of Detective Bureau and Reading Minutes—Mr. Parker Would Not Be Admonished by the President.

There was another lively discussion at the meeting of the Police Board yesterday between Commissioner Parker and his colleagues. While the meeting was in progress word was received that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment had made a transfer to the contingent fund.

Commissioner Roosevelt suggested, jokingly, that the Commissioners ought to send a carload of roses to the Board of Estimate. "Now that we have this money, we can rescind the directions about not taking any more photographs," said Mr. Roosevelt.

Commissioner Parker proceeded to call his colleague to account for having given such orders. "What directions were given in this matter?" he asked.

Mr. Roosevelt said that, as the funds were exhausted, it was ordered that no more photographs should be taken. He said that Acting Deputy Chief Cortright and Capt. O'Brien of the Detective Bureau had been notified to that effect.

"Who notified them?" asked Parker.

"I did," responded Mr. Roosevelt.

"Was there any action taken by the board?"

"There was."

"Let me see the minutes of that action," asked Mr. Parker.

Col. Kipp, the Chief Clerk, said that no minutes had been made of the order to stop taking photographs.

"Well," said Commissioner Parker, "the board speaks only through its Secretary, and I want to see those minutes."

Commissioner Andrews said that if the order was not mentioned in the minutes of the last meeting he would move that they be amended.

Col. Kipp read the minutes relative to the announcement made at the last meeting that unless the contingent fund was replenished certain work of the police would have to be stopped.

"You see there is no mention of any such order," said Mr. Parker.

"It should have been put in the minutes," replied Mr. Roosevelt. "I ask you, Col. Kipp, to be more careful in the future in getting these things into the minutes."

Col. Grant said that the order stopping the taking of photographs was given the next day at another meeting.

"There was no other meeting," said Mr. Roosevelt.

"But we discussed the matter in your room," remarked the Colonel.

"Don't call it a meeting," said the President. "It was an informal discussion."

Col. Grant said that a resolution was passed to stop the taking of photographs.

Commissioner Roosevelt said no resolution was passed.

Mr. Grant said he referred to the resolution directing Treasurer Andrews to see the Mayor about getting money.

Mr. Parker then said: "I was down in the Mayor's office when the board met. When I came to Headquarters I heard about the stopping of taking photographs and consulted the minutes, but there was nothing in them about such an order. The board speaks through its Secretary and issues orders through its Secretary and no other way. You understand that the acting Deputy Chief has no right to take orders from any one except the board."

"I understand perfectly that the Chief has no right to take orders from any individual Commissioner," said Mr. Roosevelt.

"The Chief spoke to me about the order," continued Mr. Parker. "He said that if such an order was carried out it would give 500 evildoers carte blanche in the city. If there was a resolution, you joined in it, Col. Grant."

"This order was given after a discussion which was held subsequent to the meeting," said Mr. Roosevelt, "and you were not here, Mr. Parker."

If was then agreed to have the minutes amended.

After this was done the resolution ordering no more photographs to be taken was rescinded, inasmuch as the Board of Estimate and Apportionment had transferred money to the contingent fund.

Commissioner Roosevelt said he had talked to the Chief about curtailing expenses, and that the Chief said that to stop the work for which Controller Fitch refused to furnish money would cause an increase of criminals.

"I think Dr. Parkhurst wants to see us about advancing money," said Mr. Roosevelt. "I would be willing myself to advance as much as I could spare to carry on the work. I would not let the patrolmen spend money out of their own pockets."

"None of us would," responded Mr. Parker. "So far as all this talk about indictment is concerned, that is all in the air. There is not a department in the City Government that has not been forced to run over its appropriation. No one will be indicted for a technical violation of the law. As between that and the abrupt stoppage of the work of the Police Department, there is no doubt as to the course that should be taken."

"But the Controller threatened the Treasurer with indictment," said Mr. Roosevelt. "We had to take action to bring this matter to the attention of the Mayor."

Commissioner Parker, later in the meeting, submitted a statement showing the work of the Detective Bureau during the past year as compared with the year before. He said: "I have prepared a statement with reference to the work of the Detective Bureau which seems to me to be very appropriate at this time, for the reason that during the past year it proves conclusively that the Detective Bureau has done more work in the apprehension of criminals, the number of arrests made, the length of sentences imposed upon criminals, and the amount of stolen property recovered than has been shown in any year for the past ten."

Commissioner Roosevelt said he had prepared such a summary in the report which he is preparing for the Mayor, and he did not think it should be made public now.

Commissioner Parker said it was a matter which would be good to have made public.

Commissioner Roosevelt looked over the statement, and Mr. Andrews asked: "Is this statement to be given out by the board?"

"Not at all," replied Mr. Parker.

"Then who is to give it out," asked the President.

Commissioner Parker smiled and said: "I have a report drawn up and I am giving it out for information of anybody who wishes it."

Mr. Roosevelt grew red in the face and said that he thought it was highly improper for one member of the board to give out on his own account a secret that would come later with the full force of the authority of the board.

"For a private member—" continued Mr. Roosevelt, when Commissioner Parker interrupted him and hotly asked: "Who are the private members?"

"I meant single member, not private member," said the President.

"If I am in error as to the position a member of this board occupies I want to be corrected," said Mr. Parker. "Am I to understand that it is improper for a Commissioner to express himself on a matter that is to the great credit of a most important bureau of the city. The telling of this matter is an encouragement to the law-abiding element and a menace to the criminal classes."

Commissioner Roosevelt—There is no objection, but the information in that report is just what will be contained in my report to the Mayor.

"Your report would be stale, then," broke in Commissioner Andrews.

"And that is just where the shoe pinches," retorted Commissioner Parker, smiling. "I will stand the responsibility of any mistakes, and I want the members of the press to witness that I give you, Mr. President, the privilege to contradict me in my own report if you find that I have made any errors."

Commissioner Roosevelt then insisted that the figures in Mr. Parker's report were his facts. He said he got them out.

Mr. Parker retorted that he would let Mr. Roosevelt have the credit.

The matter was then dropped, and Messrs. Roosevelt and Andrews were getting up from their seats when Mr. Parker said he wanted to have the minutes of the last meeting read. His request surprised his colleagues, who both said the minutes had been read.

"Not before a quorum of this board," replied Mr. Parker sternly.

President Roosevelt told Commissioner Parker that if he had been present he would have heard them.

"I was here when this meeting commenced, and I heard no minutes read," snapped Mr. Parker.

"That is nonsense," said Mr. Andrews.

"Mr. Andrews, I beg your pardon, but it is not nonsense," retorted Commissioner Parker.

Mr. Roosevelt said that if Mr. Parker got around a little earlier he might hear the minutes read.

"I don't want to be admonished by you, Mr. President," answered Commissioner Parker. "I have been here through the whole meeting."

Commissioner Andrews moved that the reading of the minutes be dispensed with. Commissioner Roosevelt seconded the motion. Mr. Parker said: "You can dispense with the reading of the minutes if you desire, but I simply wanted to see about a little matter. I'll let it go."

The meeting then adjourned. Commissioner Parker would not say why he wanted the minutes read, but declared, "In good time they will find out what I wanted to know. Then they will wish they had listened."

Mr. Parker had attached to his statement of the work of the Detective Bureau another short statement making a fierce attack on two Judges who had to deal with criminals arrested by the detectives. Commissioner Roosevelt objected to this, and Mr. Parker tore it off the original statement before the row began.

The statement regarding the work of the Detective Bureau gave the following results from May 19, 1894, to 1895: Arrests, 1,384; convictions, 269; discharged, 171; fines imposed, $1,300; total sentences, 751 years; property recovered, $139,502.39; average number of detectives, 77.

The work accomplished from May 1, 1895, to May 1, 1896, is shown as follows: Arrests, 2,527; convictions, 365; discharged, 366; fines imposed, $2,101; total sentences, 1,102 2-3 years; property recovered, $197,333.61; average number of detectives, 84.

MAKING OF BOOKS IN CHINA.

Talk by Dr. Martin Before the Booksellers' League.

The last of the season's "smokers" of the Booksellers' League was held last night at Hardman Hall, 4 West Nineteenth Street. The members having already heard at a previous meeting how books were made in ancient Greece and Rome, listened last night to a talk by the Rev. Dr. W. A. P. Martin, a former President of the Imperial Tungwen College at Pekin, on "Publishing and Bookselling in China."

Behind the speaker were hung four long red and white streamers, looking, with their Chinese characters, like exaggerated laundry slips. These, it was explained, were merely signs of the Chinese booksellers' trade. Dr. Martin also illustrated his talk with samples of Chinese bookmaking.

In his speech he laid special stress on the importance of the bamboo in Chinese bookmaking. His description of the printing establishment of the Emperor was interesting.

"If there are twenty writers at work," he said, "they are not engaged on one book with the view of rushing it through as soon as possible. Each one is responsible for a separate book, so that no break in the style of chirography may be discernible. The printed sheets are gathered up by a mandarin in robe and cap of ceremony, who hands them over to a mandarin in similar costume in the next division, by whom they are distributed to the type-cutters.

"These last paste them on tablets of boxwood or pearwood, and, cutting away the blank spaces, leave the letters in bas relief. The result is a number of stereotype plates, which are then handed over to the printers.

"You hear no rumbling of revolving cylinders, not even the click of a hand press. Each printer places a board, or block, before him, on a low table, with a basin of ink and two brushes. Dipping one brush in ink, he passes it rapidly over the raised type; then, taking a sheet of paper from a pile on his right hand, he spreads it deftly on the inky surface and presses it gently with the other brush. This is all that is required to produce a perfect impression. He transfers it then to a pile on his left, and when the requisite number is complete, the sheets are ready for the binder."

This, it was explained, was the method used for finer works, the Chinese having devised movable types many years ago. Of the amount of bookmaking in China, Dr. Martin said: "The fresh output of the Chinese press is less than that of either of the four nations that take the lead in the intellectual movement of the West, but their accumulated treasures, growing through almost countless ages, are far in excess of those of all four combined. As an example, we printed at our college press for the Emperor, a history of the Taiping rebellion in 200 volumes."

The committee of the league is already making plans to continue this series of meetings for combined amusement and instruction next season.

EX-ASSEMBLYMAN FRIDAY ANGRY.

Says Mayor Wurster Promised Him an Assessorship.

Ex-Assemblyman William H. Friday of Brooklyn says Mayor Wurster acted in bad faith with him in the matter of the Assessorship, which appointment the Mayor promised him, and which the Mayor gave to Ernest J. Kaltenbach Thursday.

This is the way Mr. Friday tells his story, and Brooklyn politicians believe it:

Wurster told all my friends that he intended to appoint me an Assessor, but I never informed anybody that I was going to get the job, because I thought he would change his mind—and he did.

For five long months Mayor Wurster has kept me on the rack, exposed to the scorn of people who thought I had voted with the administration simply to get a job. Before Mayor Wurster took his seat there was a conference between himself and Worth, in which the latter demanded recognition by having one of the Cabinet officers taken from his faction. The Mayor agreed to consider it, and a list of twenty names was forwarded to him, mine being at the top. Afterward Capt. Howard Patterson of the Twenty-fifth Ward, where I live, was boomed for Police Commissioner, the position I was trying to land myself. I made an investigation of the Patterson mattter, and found that he was being backed by the Worth people, the very ones who pretended they were supporting me. It made me very angry, and this, together with the fact that Willis is an old personal friend, to whom I am under many personal obligations, made me support his candidates in the County Committee. There was no promise of reward or patronage asked or given.

Later on, when Mayor Wurster decided to reappoint Commissioner Welles, just after seeing a committee from the Liquor Dealers' Association, he sent for me and stated that it was his intention to make me an Assessor, as it was right in my line, and would fill the place to perfection. I told him I did not care to be an Assessor, but he insisted, and I finally withdrew my objections.

Upon examination, however, the Mayor found there were no funds to provide for the appointment of an additional Assessor, so he had the bill prepared which the Governor signed on Tuesday, and under it he gave me the place through the Legislature, as I was at Albany right along attending to the Consolidation bill. He told me that the quicker the Consolidation bill became a law the shorter would be the time before I would take office. My friends were told by the Mayor that I was to be named, and when a delegation from the Twenty-third Ward called on his Honor in behalf of a certain candidate, they were told that they had applied too late, as he had already decided to appoint me. The delegation went away angry, and I was abused more than ever.

On March 4 I wrote to the Mayor asking him when the nomination was to be made, as I had understood the matter would be settled that week. He replied by telegraph that nothing had been done as yet, as he was waiting for the appropriation to be made. A few minutes later I received a telegraphic dispatch from a high city official very close to the Mayor, congratulating me in advance upon my appointment, which, he said, would be made the next day. I have both these telegrams now, but it seems that the high city official was misinformed in some way or other.

When Mayor Wurster was asked what he had to say in reply to Mr. Friday's charges, he simply said: "Mr. Friday has talked enough for two."

REGINALD H. JAFFRAY DOING WELL.

His Physician Says He Will Survive the Loss of His Leg.

IRVINGTON, May 15.—Reginald H. Jaffray, the grandson of the late E. S. Jaffray, the New-York dry goods millionaire, whose right leg was amputated yesterday after it had been crushed under the wheels of a New-York Central Railroad train, passed a good night at the home of his wife's father, Lewis T. Barney, Treasurer of the Metropolitan Traction Company.

Dr. R. B. Coutant of this village, who attended the injured man yesterday, visited him this morning and said he would recover. Jaffray is an athlete, 6 feet in height, and owing to his powerful constitution stood the shock very well while his leg was being amputated by Drs. W. T. Bull and Stimson of New-York.

Mr. Jaffray's young wife is suffering much from shock caused by the accident. She, however, was a little better to-day after being told that her husband would live.

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The best Family Pill—JAYNE'S PAINLESS SANATIVE.—Adv.

DISASTER IN THE HARBOR

STEAMERS, FERRYBOATS, HORSES, COME TO GRIEF IN THE FOG.

Holmdel, Should Have Gone to Canal Street Pier, Broke Her Back on Hoffman Island — Hudson City Ran Against Canal Street Pier—Three Men Hurt, Three Horses Overboard and One Drowned—Northfield and Alava in Collision.

Some nice laid plans of harbor mariners went all a'gley in the fog which dropped its curtain over this city and its waters during the early hours of yesterday.

The freight steamboat Holmdel, which was expected to make a landing at the pier at the foot of Canal Street, North River, broke her back on Hoffman Island while en route from Keyport, and to even up matters the Pennsylvania ferryboat Hudson City broke her nose against the Canal Street pier while trying to make her Desbrosses Street slip.

And while ferryboat and pier were in a tangle, the Staten Island ferryboat Northfield and the Spanish tramp steamship Alava smashed against each other off Governors Island. The Holmdel came to grief earlier, but managed to do the work of disabling herself in an effective manner.

The accident which drove the ferryboat Hudson City head on into the Canal Street pier was a spectacular sort of marine mishap. Owing to the lateness of the hour—it was 3:45 A. M. when the boat left her Jersey City slip—there were very few passengers on board. But the driveway was crowded with teams, most of them bearing produce to New-York markets.

The fog had shut in then, but the river was well-nigh deserted, and Capt. Wilson sent his engines ahead at good speed, and shaped, as he thought, a course that would take the boat straight to her Desbrosses Street slip.

While the ferryboat was groping her way through the thickness a gang of longshoremen was sitting on the stringpiece of the Canal Street pier, staring into the mist and wondering how long it would be before the Holmdel, which had been due from Keyport, with a cargo of strawberries, since 10 P. M., would put in her delayed appearance.

And while the longshoremen looked and waited for the Holmdel, the flutter of paddlewheels was heard, and than a string of dim lights punctured the gloom.

"There she is!" some one said, and at the same time a dozen others discovered that there she was not. They saw that it was a stray ferryboat, and shouted hurried warnings to the endangered craft.

The pilot either heard the warnings too late or did not hear them at all, and a few moments later the pier quivered from a terrific blow which the ferryboat had implanted straight on its front, and the noise of splintering timbers was heard for blocks away. Then the heavy piles went down like reeds, and the planking of the pier was ripped up. The crowd on the pier swerved back and gave the ferryboat plenty of room.

On the ferryboat several persons were injured. The horses became frightened and began to plunge and rear. The shock had thrown three of the animals upon their knees, and as they struggled to their feet, the boat rebounding, surged with another heavy crash against the wreck of piling. Three of the horses were pitched overboard; one of these, a horse owned by A. F. Young, a produce dealer of Washington and Duane Streets, reared out of the guard chain and fell over the bow as the ferryboat recoiled from her second impact with the pier and began to back away, her engines having been reversed, and having at last made their influence felt.

The wagon caught on the guard chain and broke the faithful metal held, sustaining its living burden, which was suspended over the bow. John Hildebrand, Young's driver, sprang over the chain and cut the traces, precipitating the horse into the river.

Two other horses were in a similar predicament. They were a team of fine grays, owned by George M. Letcher, a contractor, who was hauling berries for the Adams Express Company. Both horses had been pitched halfway overboard and were hanging over the bow, held by the gear, as the Young horse had been. Some one cut their traces and the two grays plumped overboard and arose snorting to strike out for themselves.

The Captain of the ferryboat had got his bearings and had backed away and where the horses had gone no one for the time could say. The bay, which went first, sank and then arose again. As he came to the surface, Thomas Reagan of 155 Hudson Street, one of the truckmen who had been awaiting the arrival of the Holmdel, saw the Canal Street dock, sprang overboard to its side. Guiding the horse by the bridle, he swam with him to the dock below the Canal Street pier. The river has a sandy bottom there, which rises gradually to the dock, and in better low tide, the horse was easily led ashore. Reagan was none the worse for the ducking.

In the meantime the fog had slightly lifted and the pilot of the Hudson City found his way into the Desbrosses Street slip. There Robert Leach, a florist, of 690 Garfield Street, Jersey City; John Johnson, a butcher, of 682 Grand Street, Jersey City, and Paul Russell, a driver for E. A. Brown of 187 Reade Street, were found to have contusions of the body. Johnson was sent to the Hudson Street Hospital. Leach and Russell recrossed the river and went to their homes. The Hudson City was found to be too badly damaged by the accident to continue in service, where she was taken back to Jersey City and laid up for repairs.

Meanwhile nothing had been heard or seen of the two gray horses, and they were supposed to have been drowned. A Chambers Street ferryboat Captain reported at 6 o'clock having seen the two horses not far away from the slip. The report reached Policemen Dillon and Macrae of the Leonard Street Station, and they started out to investigate. Hinch ran out onto the dock at the foot of Warren Street and saw the horses disappear under the dock. He climbed down under the piles, the water reaching up to his neck. A rope was thrown to him, and he would fill the place to perfection. I told him I did not care to be an Assessor, but he insisted, and I finally withdrew my objections.

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PRIZES FOR STUDENTS OF ART.

Annual Award at the National Academy—Enthusiastic Students.

The students in the Department of Schools in the National Academy of Design were made happy last evening by the annual distribution of awards of merit. It was evident from the enthusiasm of the large body of students and their friends in the lecture room that favorites were the winners, and the manifestations of approval were divided among the young men and women according to the sex of the successful.

Vincent A. Svoboda, winner of a silver and a bronze medal and $50, was the star of the evening, and when the exercises were over his friends hoisted him on their shoulders and bore him triumphantly out.

President Thomas W. Wood announced the awards and gave the prizes. He was accompanied by Instructors Edgar M. Ward, C. Y. Turner, and Francis C. Jones, J. G. Brown of the Academy Council, and J. Wells Champney, A. N. A.

The prizes were awarded as follows:

ANTIQUE SCHOOL.

Day Class, Figure.—Bertus P. Pietusz, silver Elliott medal; Emily Baker, bronze Elliott medal; Bertha Dennison, William S. Barkentin, honorable mention.

Day Class, Head.—Annie R. Forney, bronze Elliott medal; Elizabeth Lahey, honorable mention.

Night Class, Figure.—Walter A. Schmid, bronze Elliott medal; Theodore Rebele, Elias Schlesinger, honorable mention.

Night Class, Head.—Joseph R. Seitz, bronze Elliott medal; William K. Kembleton, Harris J. Lindeburg, honorable mention.

Day Class, Torso.—Lillian C. Steinert, bronze Elliott medal; Alfred P. Klotz, Helen N. Rhodes, honorable mention.

Night Class, Torso.—John B. Blandford, bronze Elliott medal; Herman P. Rau, Amelia Langley, honorable mention.

LIFE SCHOOL.

Painting from the Nude.—Vincent A. Svoboda, silver Suydam medal; J. Redding Kelly, Giacomo Baim, honorable mention.

Day Class.—Emma Olin, silver Suydam medal; Clarice M. Burd, bronze Suydam medal; Elizabeth F. K. Van Elten, Delia Garretson, honorable mention; Robert K. Ryland, bronze Suydam medal.

Night Class.—Joe Dushinosky, silver Suydam medal; Vincent A. Svoboda, bronze Suydam medal; Edmond Weill, honorable mention.

COMPOSITION CLASS.

Frederick C. Stahr, $100 from the Hallgarten School Prize Fund; Vincent A. Svoboda, $50 from the Hallgarten School Prize Fund; Jesse Hatfield, honorable mention.

PAINTING CLASS.

Emma Dabour, $40 from the Hallgarten School Prize Fund; Clarice M. Burd, $20 from the Hallgarten School Prize Fund; Margaret Eckerson, honorable mention.

Before closing the meeting President Wood called attention to the fact that in the day class in painting from the nude, out of three prizes and two honorable mentions the women took everything but a bronze medal.

LUNACY BOARD RULES SUSTAINED.

Appellate Court Decision on the Clothing Question.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court decided yesterday that Superintendent Macdonald of the Manhattan State Hospital for the Insane, on Ward's Island, was justified in obeying the regulations of the State Commission in Lunacy when he declined, some time ago, to receive patients from Bellevue Hospital who were not supplied with new clothing.

The opinion of the court was written by Justice Ramsey and says:

The validity of the regulation which was made by the Chairman of the State Board cannot be directly examined by any proceeding which will lie in the courts. The making of this regulation was not in any sense a judicial proceeding, and therefore the writ or certiorari will not lie to review it.

Section 5 of Chapter 125 of the Laws of 1890 requires that each of the State hospitals for the insane shall receive patients from the district in which the asylum is situated. This imposes upon the officers of this hospital a merely ministerial duty, as to which they have no discretion whatever, and in every case where a patient has been properly adjudged a lunatic it is their absolute duty to receive him, if he comes from the proper district and if he complies in all respects with such requirements as may legally be imposed.

The only objection taken by the defendant was that the regulation made by the Chairman of the State Board forbade him to receive any person as a patient in the hospital unless that patient was clad in clothing which was entirely new. The question is therefore whether that regulation was valid. That it was valid we think is plain. It was clearly made upon a subject which was committed to the authority and to the discretion of the Chairman of the State Board. It was for him to say, not only that the man should be comfortably clothed, but within certain limits of what that clothing should be composed, and any regulation which he made upon that subject was to be obeyed by the officers of the different State hospitals, if it was valid. But wherever the Legislature has devolved upon any officer the duty of making regulations or ordinances with regard to the performance of public duties, it is essential to the validity of those ordinances that they should be reasonable.

The opinion says that it was eminently proper that most stringent methods should be taken to prevent the transmission of filth or disease.

MISS PHILBROOK WANTS AN OFFICE.

Asks Mayor Wanser to Make Her a Corporation Attorney.

Miss Mary A. Philbrook, the Hoboken lawyer, recently moved to Jersey City. She thought the larger city would prove the better field for the exercise of her talents. She waited on Mayor Wanser yesterday and asked to be appointed one of the city's law officers. After introducing herself, Miss Philbrook lost no time in stating her business.

"I know," said she, "that by a recent act of the Legislature the Mayor of a first-class city is empowered to appoint law officers to look after the city's interests.

"Now, Mr. Mayor, I am a woman, and I think it is time that the women of the city should be represented in its government."

Here Miss Philbrook paused long enough to allow Mayor Wanser to express an opinion if he desired, but he maintained a listening attitude.

"As I am the only woman lawyer in Jersey City or Hudson County," resumed Miss Philbrook, "I think it would be a compliment to the women of Jersey City if you would appoint me Assistant Corporation Attorney, which position is now vacant."

Mayor Wanser told Miss Philbrook that while it was quite true that a new law authorized him to appoint an Assistant Attorney, it was discretionary and not mandatory, and that, in his opinion, Jersey City had no need of three lawyers. He said he might change his mind at some future time, and if he did so he would consider her application.

The law quoted by Miss Philbrook was passed at the last session to provide a place for a particular person who thought he was entitled to recognition at the hands of his party. Mayor Wanser announced at the time that he would not make the appointment.

EXPLOSION IN A GASHOUSE.

Cover of a Naphtha Pipe Removed While Furnace Door Was Open.

Because of the negligence of a workman employed at the Central Gaslight Works, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Locust Avenue, six men who were at work in the building were severely burned by an explosion of naphtha yesterday morning. The injured men are:

BUNKIN, EDWARD, twenty-three years old, of 741 East One Hundred and Forty-second Street; face and arms burned.

CONNOR, JOHN, forty years old, of 428 Forest Avenue; burned about face, hands, and chest.

GRAYNOR, WILLIAM H., thirty-two years old, of 651 Robbins Avenue; limbs burned.

HUBERT, FRANK H., thirty-six years old, of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Brook Avenue; face and arms burned.

HAMMOND, HENRY, thirty-five years old, of 604 Robbins Avenue; face, arms, and hands burned.

SCHAIDER, HERMAN, fifty-four years old, of 969 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street; face and arms burned.

All the men except Graynor had their beards burned from their faces and their faces badly burned.

The trouble was caused by one of the workmen removing a cap from a pipe through which naphtha, used in the manufacture of water gas, is fed to a generator. The fluid was being forced through the pipe under a pressure of twenty-five pounds to the square inch, and it was thrown over all the men at work near the generator. Connor was feeding coal to the furnace with the door wide open, and there was instantly a terrific explosion.

When the injuries of the men had been dressed by Dr. Opdyke of the Harlem Hospital and Dr. Hoffman it was found that only Connor was so seriously injured that he needed to be removed to the hospital.

Saturday, May 16th.

Children's & Misses' Dep't.

Tailor made and fancy combination dresses,
(Sizes 14 to 18 yrs.)
$13.50,

Outing Suits,
$12.50,

Linen & Lawn Suits,
(sizes 4 to 14 yrs.)
$2.50 to $5.00.

Coats, Reefers & Capes
$4.00,

The above are at greatly reduced prices.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—The Patria Club will give an entertainment to selected classes of public school children at Association Hall Friday, May 29, and will award a series of prizes for excellence in patriotic studies and exercises. President Ellis H. Roberts will preside, and among those who will manage the competition are Dr. Charles B. Chapin, Miss Myra B. Martin, Col. A. G. Mills, Dr. J. W. Hegeman, Prof. S. S. Packard, Mrs. N. Archibald Shaw, Jr., Prof. A. B. Woodford, La Salle A. Maynard, Stephen M. Wright, and Prof. Francis M. Burdick.

—Mrs. Sarah Dolan, her mother, Mrs. Mary Hynes, and William Haddock, who were arrested Thursday on suspicion of having caused the death of Robert H. Dolan, who was found with his neck between the pickets of the fence in front of his home on Broadway, near Baker Street, Wakefield, were discharged from custody by Magistrate Flammer in the Morrisania Court yesterday. Detective Lockwood of the Westchester Station reported to Magistrate Flammer that he had not been able to find anything connecting the prisoners with Dolan's death.

—There was to have been a meeting of the Excise Committee of the County Liquor Dealers' Association at the office of Frederick B. House, the counsel to the association, yesterday, to consider what action should be taken by the association in the matter of the opinion of Corporation Counsel Scott, that under the recent decision of the Court of Appeals clubs need not take out a liquor tax certificate under the present law, pending, however, to Mr. House being engaged in the trial of Capt. Kilulea, the meeting was postponed.

—Francis H. Leggett & Co. warn the public that a man giving his name as W. A. Ewing is presenting checks purporting to be signed by that firm. He recently victimized John Hand, janitor of 64 Barrow Street, to whom he gave a check for $37 in payment for $30 rent, and got $7 in change. He has operated in the same way in other sections of the city. The checks are forgeries.

—Justice Truax, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, issued an order to show cause against Commissioner of Street Cleaning George E. Waring, Jr., directing him to appear in Supreme Court, Chambers, on Monday morning and explain why he refused to accept the bid of the Merz Universal Extractor Company for the final disposition of the city's garbage.

—The last performance of "The Heart of Maryland" will be given at the Herald Square Theatre to-night. The American Dramatists' Club will attend in a body, to do honor to Belasco, and the playwrights say that they will not be contented until they succeed in winning from their associate author one of his characteristic speeches.

—It was erroneously stated yesterday in THE NEW-YORK TIMES that the banquet to the members of the Board of Education at the University Club Tuesday evening was given by School Commissioner Nathaniel A. Prentiss. The host of the evening was Commissioner Peaslee.

—The first large distribution of flowers this year by the Moderation Society will be made to-day at the Five Points Missions, and through the lower east side. The society will erect its free ice-water fountain at the Post Office and start its perambulating fountain next week.

"All now acknowledge," says The Musical Courier, "that never before have Chickering & Sons made pianos with such magnificent artistic attributes as the uprights and grands now made by that famous and distinguished old firm."

—The strike on the Syndicate Building, at Liberty and Nassau Streets, that has been going on for three weeks, was settled yesterday by the contractor promising to discharge all the non-union men who were at work there.

—Gen. and Mrs. Ferdinand P. Earle of Earle Cliff, Washington Heights, N. Y., are guests of Senator David B. Hill for a few days at his residence, Washington, D. C.

Brooklyn.

—Julia Emeline Rogers began suit in the Supreme Court yesterday against the Trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge to recover $5,000 damages for injuries received Sept. 4, 1893, by falling between a bridge car and the platform. She claims she injured her leg so severely that she was an invalid for a long time.

—Robert B. Sedgwick, Chief Clerk in Sheriff Butting's office, was yesterday appointed Deputy Clerk of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn. The salary is $2,000 a year. Mr. Sedgwick is the Republican leader of the Thirtieth Ward, and was Supervisor of the Census in 1880.

—Twenty cases have been begun against the Nassau Electric Railroad Company, the Brooklyn Heights, and the De Kalb Avenue Railroad Companies for violating the speed ordinance. The complaints were made by the police, acting under instructions from Inspector Mackellar.

—In the Supreme Court before Justice Osborne yesterday Moses P. Prout secured a verdict of $40,000 in his suit against A. R. Chisolm & Co., New-York brokers, for money had and received by them to buy and sell stocks for the plaintiff. The defendants will appeal.

—Mayor Wurster has disapproved the bills for the distribution of the common lands fund of Gravesend, for electric lights on the bridge during fogs, and Senator Brush's Raines law hotel bill.

—Commissioner Willis of the Department of City Works has purchased the plant at Spring Creek, L. I., for $35,000. The city has been paying for the use of this plant $10 a day.

—President Howell of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge yesterday dismissed the charges against Capt. Ward of the Bridge Police.

Long Island.

—Ex-Supervisor G. S. Homan of Riverhead was yesterday attacked by an enraged cow. The animal knocked him down and then stepped on him. The cow was trying to impale him on her horns when bystanders interfered and saved him. He was severely, but not seriously, injured.

—Superintendent Arthur Dominy of the Long Island Life Saving Service has ordered all members of the life-saving crews to refrain from doing any business in competition with those who depend upon the same for a living during the active season.

—The Trustees of Sag Harbor have passed an ordinance that compels bicyclists who use the sidewalks to dismount and go into the streets when they meet pedestrians.

—Capt. Moses Griffing of Greenport was struck near his left eye by the iron handle of a windlass on Thursday and severely injured.

New-Rochelle.

—A sociable will be held in the parlors of the First Presbyterian Church Monday evening. Special interest is attached to the occasion, as it will take the form of a celebration of the eighty-fourth anniversary of the establishment of the church, under the jurisdiction of the Presbytery.

—Alonzo F. Sweat has been elected delegate to the Grand Army State Encampment, which convenes at Utica next week, from Flandreau Post, G. A. R. George T. Davis is the alternate delegate.

—Henry Pike, Jr., has been chosen delegate from Relief Engine Company to the State Firemen's Association Convention, to be held in Lockport, N. Y., the latter part of August.

—The local Royal Arcanum lodge initiated two new members Tuesday evening. Two candidates will be initiated at the next meeting, May 26.

Westchester County.

—A mass meeting will be held in the Presbyterian Church, Mount Vernon, to-morrow evening under the auspices of the pastors of city churches to bring before the public the Armenian question. Mayor Edson Lewis will preside. Addresses will be made by missionaries and travelers familiar with Armenia.

—The Police Patrol of Port Chester gave a reception Tuesday at its headquarters to the women of the village. The patrol received 500 visitors and gave to each guest a Columbus souvenir.

—Mrs. Isabella Charles Davis, General Secretary of the Order of King's Daughters, will make an address to-morrow evening at the First Baptist Church, Mount Vernon.

—Irving Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Port Chester visited Memaroneck last evening and initiated nineteen candidates in Alert Lodge, which was organized recently.

—Charles Fuhr, who lived alone in a small house in the country near Port Chester, was sent to the State Insane Asylum at Poughkeepsie Thursday.

—Thomas J. McCahill and B. F. McCahill have returned from Barbados, West Indies, to their home in Larchmont Manor.

—The Young Men's Christian Association of Mount Vernon is having its tennis courts thoroughly repaired.

—John Casey, a prominent politician in the Fifth Ward, Port Chester, died Thursday morning.

—Charles W. Colton of New-York City has leased the Kane villa, Larchmont.

Jersey City.

—Charles Gester, the insane man who was released from Bellevue Hospital, New-York, Thursday, was found in Jersey City at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. He was acting strangely, and was detained at the Oakland Avenue Police Station until he became quiet, when he was released on condition that he would at once return to New-York.

—Ernest P. Munzing of 14 Hoboken Avenue was arrested yesterday, charged with defrauding the Citizens' Mutual Life Insurance Company. It was alleged that he insured the life of John J. Downes without his knowledge, and collected $2 from the company. He gave bail in $500 to await the action of the Grand Jury.

—Hugh Reilly of Dwight Street and Ocean Avenue, while working at the Junction Railroad's tunnel under the Pennsylvania Road, at Point of Rocks, yesterday, was struck on the head by the boom of a derrick. His skull was fractured. He will probably die.

—The Rev. John Heininger was last night installed as pastor of the First German Evangelical Church. Addresses were made by the Rev. J. C. Inglis, the Rev. Robert K. Wick, the Rev. F. A. Meury, and the Rev. Gotlieb Andreae.

Seth Low to be Final Umpire.

The Joint Committee of the Typothetae and of Typographical Union No. 6, that has been trying to settle the differences between J. J. Little & Co. and the printers of the firm, completed its labors yesterday. All the differences except three were settled. These are payment for cuts, the culling of fat matter, and the recognition of a Chairman of the chapel. These points will be submitted to Seth Low,

Saturday
May 16-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

BAKERY INSPECTION LAW

JOURNEYMEN WILL CELEBRATE ITS SIGNING BY GOV. MORTON.

It Reduces Their Hours of Labor to Sixty a Week and Provides Comforts for Them That Have Not Heretofore Existed in the Small Bakeries—Is a Measure That Conduces to Healthiness and Cleanliness, and Will Benefit the Public.

The journeyman bakers of Greater New-York will have a demonstration this evening to celebrate the passage of the amendments to the bakery inspection law which were signed yesterday by Gov. Morton. These amendments provide that no employe of a bakery shall be obliged to labor more than sixty hours a week; that they shall have proper sleeping accommodations; that bakerooms shall be kept in proper sanitary condition, and that no animals except cats shall be permitted in bakerooms or in any room where flour and meal are stored.

The action of Gov. Morton is a distinct victory for the journeymen bakers, for the boss bakers fought the amendments every step of their way through the Legislature, and when word was received in this city yesterday that the bill had been signed a large American flag was flung from the headquarters of the Journeymen Bakers' International Union, at 263 Bowery.

The demonstration to-night will be one of the most notable in the history of trades unionism in this city. The following New-York organizations will participate:

Unions 22, 92, and 164 will meet at 313 East Seventy-first Street at 5 P. M., and will parade to First Avenue, to Eighty-first Street, to Second Avenue, to Seventy-sixth Street, to First Avenue, to Seventy-first Street, to Second Avenue, to Sixty-fifth Street, to elevated station, thence to proceed down town to join the general parade.

Unions 93 and 80 will start from 321 West Thirty-ninth Street at 6:30 P. M., and will proceed to Ninth Avenue, to Thirty-sixth Street, to Eighth Avenue, to Thirty-fourth Street, to Third Avenue to Thirty-eighth Street, to Houston and Bowery, to fall in line with the evening parade.

Unions will fall in line as follows:

First Division, Bowery and Stanton Street.—Marshals, band, International Executive Board, New-York State Council, Joint Agitation Committee, Central Labor Union, Bakers' Unions 3 5, 69, 75, 163, and Scandinavian Bakers of Brooklyn, Bakers' Union 1 and invited guests, and social and benevolent societies.

Second Division, in First Street, between Second and Third Avenues.—Marshal, band, Bakers' Unions 22, 80, 92, 93, and 164.

Third Division, in Second and Fourth Streets, between Second Avenue and Bowery.—Invited unions and guests of bakeries, Cigarmakers' Union 144, Bakers' Union 165, and Garment Workers' Union.

Fourth Division, Fifth Street, near Second Avenue.—Pie Bakers' Union 48, Bakers' Unions 86, Hoboken 126, Newark; 95, Jersey City; 163, Newark, and Confectioners' Union No. 7 of New-York.

The Brooklyn Unions will cross the Houston Street ferry, and will march up East Houston Street to Clinton Street, to Grand Street, to Orchard Street, where they will fall in line with the United Garment Workers, and will then proceed to East Houston Street, to the Bowery, and headquarters of the International Union, where they will join the main parade.

Charles Ifland will be Chief Marshal of the parade, and the line of march will be up the Bowery to Fifth Street, to Second Avenue, to Fifth Street, to First Avenue, to Fourteenth Street, to Avenue A, to Sixteenth Street, to First Avenue, to Twenty-first Street, to Fourth Avenue, to Union Square, where the main meeting will be held. There speeches will be made by Assemblyman Hurlbutt of Brooklyn, who introduced the bill in the Legislature, the Rev. Dr. Rainsford, Henry Weismann, General Secretary of the International Union; Daniel Harris, W. J. O'Brien, Jacob Bausch, R. Modest, and C. Hoadley.

As every person in the parade will carry a Japanese lantern, the effect will be picturesque.

Everybody around the international headquarters at 263 Bowery was jubilant yesterday.

"The journeymen will now have a chance to enjoy life," said Frederick Endres, Secretary of the union, to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES. "We have heretofore had to work eighteen and twenty hours a day. We have only had time to sleep about four hours a day on shelves and bunks in the bakerooms. Now we will work ten hours a day. We will also have cleaner places to work in. There are many bakeshops in this city that are not fit to be used for any purpose. They are small, unclean, and unhealthy, and the bread and cake that are made in them are unfit for food, because they absorb all the impurities in the air. We have labored a long time to get this legislation passed, and we are very happy that it has become a law."

The reporter asked for information concerning the keeping of animals in bakeshops.

"Why, bakers keep all sorts of animals in the bakerooms," said Mr. Endres. "This is not so common here as in Brooklyn. Some Brooklyn bakers have cats, dogs, rabbits, chickens, and pigs running about the bakerooms. They have their sleeping quarters in flour barrels and make themselves as much at home as if they were in a farmyard. They live on flour and dough, which makes them fat. Rabbits are particularly fond of flour. Chickens lay eggs and hatch them in the bakerooms, and in some bakerooms the bakers keep hay and oats for their horses. Then the cats curl up in the warm dough and sleep until it is time for the dough to be put in the ovens. In addition to all these, there are often as many as four men sleeping in a bakeroom. If any one complained of such things to the bosses, he would be discharged; so the journeymen made up their minds that the only way to get their grievances redressed was to interest the Legislature in the matter. This has excited the opposition of the boss bakers, and the fight has been bitter.

"Of course the bill was not aimed at the big bakeries, for they invariably comply with sanitary regulations, but it was directed against the small bakeries, where every sanitary consideration is disregarded. The effect of the law will be beneficial for the bread eaters as well as the breadmakers."

Conrad Moll, President of the Boss Bakers' Association, whose bakery is at Broome and Forsyth Streets, was indignant when informed that Gov. Morton had signed the bill.

"Gov. Morton wants to be President," he said, "and he'll sign anything that labor unions advocate. This bill is outrageous and unconstitutional. It says a man shall work only sixty hours a week. What right has the Legislature to forbid a man working as many hours as he pleases? The journeymen bakers all want to be bosses, and they think they can run our shops, but they'll find themselves mistaken. Their wages will be reduced and they'll be sorry they meddled with our business.

"As for animals in a bakeshop, what nonsense! Can you help it if your dogs follow you into the bakeroom? Cats are good to catch rats, and there's no harm in having rabbits around. They eat the waste flour and it makes them healthy. I never had any chickens or pigs in my place. It is impossible for small bakeries to comply with all the laws. The laws are all in favor of the large bakeries, and the aim seems to be to drive the small bakeries out of business."

DEATH OF REAR ADMIRAL STEVENS

Served in the War with Distinction—Was Retired in 1881.

ROCKVILLE, Md., May 15.—Rear Admiral Thomas H. Stevens, United States Navy, (retired,) died here to-day at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Robert Bradley. He was born in Middletown, Conn., in 1819, and in 1836 entered the navy. From 1838 to 1841 he served in Brazilian waters, and in 1842 was promoted to passed midshipman. He served in the Gulf of Mexico, the great lakes, and at Sackett's Harbor, and in 1849 he was made a Lieutenant. At the outbreak of the civil war he was in command of the steam gunboat Ottawa, and Nov. 4 and 5, 1861, he participated in the fight with the rebel fleets at Port Royal and the attacks on Forts Beauregard and Walker. The forts were captured Nov. 7. He was engaged in the fight with Tatnall's fleet in February, 1862, and took part in the capture of Fort Clinch and Fernandina and St. Mary's. He had an engagement the following month with rebel riflemen on the St. Mary's River, and commanded the expedition up the St. John River in April, when Forts Steele and Finnegan and several towns were captured.

He was promoted to be a Commander in July, 1862, and was put in command of the Mattanza of the North Atlantic blockading squadron. He was at the battle of West Point, and commanded an expedition to Cumberland and White House, which opened the way for Gen. McClellan. He was at Petersburg and Malvern Hill, and captured the Teaser. He next commanded the Monitor, and assisted McClellan to withdraw from the Peninsula.

Commander Stevens's next vessel was the Sonoma of the West India squadron. While in command of the Sonoma he captured several rebel vessels. He then commanded the Patapsco, and participated in the attack upon Forts Morgan, Sumter, Moultrie, Wagner, and Gregg. Forts Wagner and Gregg surrendered. His vessel was one of those which fought the batteries on Sullivan's Islands.

Commander Stevens was transferred to the monitor Winnebago, and in August, 1864, he attacked Fort Powell. He was present at the battle of Mobile Bay, the capture of the ram Tennessee, and the fall of Forts Gaines and Morgan. His next vessel was the Oneida, which he commanded when the war ended.

Commander Stevens's bravery won the hearty praises of Admirals Farragut and Dupont, Rear Admiral Rodgers, Rear Admiral Wilkes, Rear Admiral Dahlgren, Rear Admiral Rowan, Rear Admiral Mullaney, Rear Admiral Ammen, and Rear Admiral Lardner. He was known as "Gallant Tom Stevens."

He was promoted in 1866 to be a Captain, and appointed a Lighthouse Inspector. He then was put in command of the frigate Guerrière of the European squadron. He was made Commodore in 1872, and was appointed Commandant of the Norfolk Navy Yard, and in 1879 he became a Rear Admiral. He commanded the Pacific squadron in 1880 and 1881, and in the latter year was retired from active service.

LARGE GIFT TO A UNIVERSITY.

One Hundred Thousand Dollars Offered if a Million Is Raised.

PHILADELPHIA, May 15.—One of the largest gifts ever made to the University of Pennsylvania was made known yesterday by Provost C. C. Harrison, who announced that Thomas McKean, one of the university Trustees and a member of the class of '62, had contributed $100,000 to the university, upon the condition that it raise $1,000,000 within a specified time. Mr. McKean placed no limitation on the use of his gift, but left that to the discretion of the Trustees.

Provost Harrison accepted the condition imposed by Mr. McKean, and announced that he would enter upon a vigorous campaign to raise the required $1,000,000.

This is not Mr. McKean's first gift to the university. A year ago he presented it with a check for $50,000, and he has frequently shown his interest in its work by small gifts.

Drowned Woman Unidentified.

No one called at the Stapleton (Staten Island) Morgue yesterday to identify the woman's body that was washed ashore at Grant City Thursday. The body was in the water so long that it will be difficult for any one to identify it. It has been sent to the county burying ground, but the garments that were on it are at Coroner Oates's. An inquest will be held next Tuesday.

Benjamin Lewis to be Tried June 15.

Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy appeared in the County Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, as the counsel of ex-Fire Marshal Benjamin Lewis, and moved that the indictment against his client be dismissed. Mr. Lewis was indicted for conspiracy in the "firebug cases." The motion was denied and the case was marked for trial on June 15.

THE BIG FAIR FOR CUBA

PLANS PROGRESSING, AND ITS SUCCESS SEEMS ASSURED.

Flags and Buttons Are to be Important Features—Offers of Aid Being Received from All Sides—Mrs. Hill, a Young Southern Woman, a Relative of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, Volunteers to Go to Cuba as a Nurse—Cowboys Ready to Fight.

Flags and buttons will be important features of the big Cuban Fair, to open May 25 in the Madison Square Garden. Pretty little silver pins, with the one-star Cuban flag, silver on a red ground, and the three blue and two white stripes, are already in circulation. There is not a woman who can withstand the fascination of a pretty emblematic pin, and a patriotic button captivates even the fancy of a man.

There are signs all around the office of the committee, "Buttons, 5 cents," and to meet a woman wearing a small Cuban flag in a street car does not mean necessarily that she has any more than general sympathy with the Cuban patriots.

Fair saleswomen are offering their services daily for the fair, and in such numbers that there may be a saleswoman for every one of the numerous articles, lists of which are pouring into the Garden from the donors.

One of the latest enthusiasts to offer her services is Mrs. L. V. Hill of Virginia. Mrs. Hill is a young woman possessing all the charms of the most interesting Southern women, both in appearance and manner. She called on Manager Chasseaud yesterday to offer her services as a trained nurse for genuine Cuban service. Previous to that she will appear at the fair in the blue gown, white cap, and apron of her profession and assist in the sanitary department. Mrs. Hill's mother is a cousin of Gen. Fitz Hugh Lee, appointed by President Cleveland as Consul General to Cuba.

Next to the Cuban flags, pins, and buttons at the fair will come the cocuyos, or Cuban fireflies. These are to be sold by Cuban ladies from the Bohio. They are great curiosities, and a large stock of them will be on hand, as they are sure to be in great demand. They are brilliant creatures. Any one can wear diamonds, but not every one can possess a firefly ornament. They will be sold from one of the most picturesque spots at the fair, the Bohio, a native Cuban bamboo cabin, thatched with palm leaves. Mrs. Frances Pierre Agramonte is to be in charge of it, and Cuban curiosities of all kinds will be sold.

The fair committee is constantly in receipt of all manner of communications from all sorts of persons connected with the work the fair represents. Frank Hammitt, late with Buffalo Bill's Wild West as a cowboy, has written from his home in Colorado offering his services as a fighter. He says his general experience and knowledge of languages may be useful in Cuba. He also thinks he could furnish some good fighters and expert shots from among the cowboys.

The Rev. A. J. Dias, the Baptist minister, who suffered imprisonment in Cuba, it is said, will be a visitor at the fair.

Donations received are of all kinds. In the same mail with the offer of a gift of 1,000 feet of lumber comes another of dishes, eight chocolate wafers, and a woman offers thirty dozen eggs. A velvet cape will be another gift and a generous punch is donated by one individual, the component parts to be one box lemons, twenty pounds of sugar, six bottles of claret, and with this six boxes of crackers.

A sterling silver dog collar for the big dog of Cuba," which is to be the mascot of the fair, has been offered by one interested individual. It has not yet been decided in what way "Cuba" shall be sold, but his new collar will be an additional inducement to the patriotic purchaser. The only thing now needed to make the most unique gift for the fair is for some one to offer to pay "Cuba's" license. Meat and dolls are among the other gifts, which, coming together, seem incongruous, but are very acceptable.

The Woman's Congress of Patriotism and Independence gives promise of being a brilliant affair. It will open in Madison Square Garden Assembly Hall on the evening of May 18, and continue afternoon and evening until the fair closes on May 30. Mrs. Donald McLean, Regent of the New-York City Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, is very appropriately the President of the Congress. The Rev. Phebe Hannaford and Mrs. James Fairman are Vice Presidents. Margherita Arlina Hamm is the Chairman, and will open the Congress. The other officers are: Secretary—Mrs. Evelina Fairman; Auditor—Miss Cynthia Westover, and Treasurer—Mrs. Ida Trafford Bell. The committee will be in the office at the Garden from now until the fair opens, on the second floor, Twenty-sixth Street side. Most of the women prominent in New-York women's clubs will take part in the congress in one way or another. The opening night will be under the direction of Mrs. McLean. In addition to prominent speakers there will be pretty and patriotic flag drills to interest the visitors.

May Buy the Food To-morrow.

A communication was received by the Police Board yesterday from A. L. Wolbast, Chairman of the City Vigilance League, calling attention to the fact that next Monday and Tuesday are Jewish holidays, and on those days the purchase of food by those of the Jewish faith is prohibited. The same is true of to-day. Because of the strict enforcement of the Sunday law it was pointed out that a hardship would be imposed on many east side residents were the poor to attempt to buy meats and fish yesterday or to-night and keep the food for three days. It was suggested that special provision be made so that the shops be open until about noon Sunday. The Commissioners said such consideration should be shown, and Acting Colef Cortright said he would have the police show more leniency about Sunday selling on the east side to-morrow.

SAID THE QUESTIONS WERE SILLY.

H. N. Twombly, a Juror in a Divorce Case, Frees His Mind.

Mrs. Carrie Cohen denied yesterday, in Part IX., of the Supreme Court, before Justice Giegerich and a jury, that she had been unfaithful to her marriage vows. She insisted that another woman impersonated her on the occasions mentioned by her husband, when she is said to have visited a hotel with Alphonse C. Durand.

She said her husband had tried to abuse her, but she had prevented him from doing so.

Letters were introduced to show that Cohen wished to live with his wife and to live in harmony.

Mrs. Cohen said she had consulted David Zabrinski about her case because he was father-in-law to a lawyer. She told the Court as to how she would take care of her hair if she wished it to look fashionable. She said her husband had paid her no money since last February.

Zabrinski admitted that Mrs. Cohen frequently visited his house.

Horatio N. Twombly of 35 West Thirty-fifth Street, one of the jurors, who had been reading a newspaper during the examination of witnesses, said to Justice Giegerich, who had asked the jurymen to pay attention to the trial: "I presume that you address me. I am willing to listen patiently, but this is going too far. Counsel ask too many silly questions."

A few minutes later Mr. Twombly again produced a newspaper. Justice Giegerich rapped on his desk vigorously and, addressing Mr. Twombly, said: "You are again reading a newspaper. You must stop it or I will be forced to withdraw the case from the jury."

"I was not reading," said Mr. Twombly. "I was only using the paper as a fan. I will say I have in all my experience all over the world never seen such an absurd proceeding. Counsel have been asking silly questions and wasting time."

Mr. Steuer, who appeared for Mr. Cohen, said: "I move that the fourth juror be withdrawn upon the grounds that he has said during the progress of this trial that he would not believe a Parkhurst Society agent and thought that all the agents of that society and Dr. Parkhurst himself should be indicted. I also want him withdrawn because he has declared that questions of counsel are silly. Mr. Twombly has been reading the papers and neglecting the testimony in the case."

Mr. Levion objected to the withdrawal of the juror and said that he was certain Mr. Twombly would do his duty.

Mr. Twombly said: "I did not say that I would not believe Parkhurst Society agents or thought they and Dr. Parkhurst should be indicted."

Mr. Steuer then withdrew his motion and Justice Giegerich said: "I know Mr. Twombly to be an honorable and honest man and I am certain he will do his duty as a good juror."

The trial was then adjourned until Monday.

TWENTY-FOUR BILLS SIGNED.

Gov. Morton Acts on Many Measures of General Interest.

ALBANY, May 15.—Gov. Morton to-day signed twenty-four bills. Among them were these:

Assemblyman Sanger's two bills, authorizing jacking and hounding of deer for two weeks from Oct. 1 to Oct. 15. Under the law heretofore one month was allowed.

Assemblyman Coughlin—Validating all consents of local authorities for the construction of street surface railroads in cities of the first and second class, given between Dec. 1, 1895, and Feb. 1, 1896, where a company has failed to get a certificate from the State Railroad Commission, authorizing it to build its road, or has not complied with Section 59 of the railroad law.

Assemblyman Audett—The bakeshop law amendment bill, which gives the State Factory Inspector a closer supervision over the bakeries of the State, especially with reference to their sanitary condition, and provides for the appointment of additional Deputy Factory Inspectors to enforce the law.

Assemblyman Austin—Authorizing New-York City to expend $1,000,000 for laying additional water mains necessary to deliver water at higher elevations and in greater quantities.

Senator Higbie—Conferring jurisdiction upon the State Fisheries, Game, and Forest Commission to determine controversies regarding the leasing of shell-fish lands.

Assemblyman Fish—Making it mandatory, instead of discretionary, for State Game Protectors and Foresters to seize illegal devices intended for the taking of fish and game.

Assemblyman Sanger—Creating the office of Assistant Surgeon, with the grade of First Lieutenant; one Quartermaster Sergeant, and increasing from 45 to 46 the number of non-commissioned officers and privates of a signal corps of the National Guard.

Assemblyman Audett—Providing that the term of office of the Kings County Public Administrator shall expire June 1, 1898, and that his successor shall be appointed for a term of six years by the Kings County Judges, acting with the County Clerk.

Senate Game Committee bill, providing that the two State Assistant Protectors and Foresters shall each receive $1,200 and $750 for expenses, and striking from the law the provision that there shall be only thirty-one State Protectors of Fisheries, Game, and Forests.

Assemblyman Murphy—Appropriating $1,000 from the State Treasury annually for the maintenance of the premises of the McGregor Memorial Association.

A number of bills of purely local importance were also signed.

For International Arbitration.

The New-York Board of Jewish Ministers have issued a circular and sent a copy of it to all the Jewish ministers in the United States and Canada, asking them to do all in their power to promote every sentiment in favor of the settlement of all international differences by means of arbitration. The memorial, which was prepared by the Revs. H. Pereira Mendes, Gustav Gotthell, K. Kohler, Maurice H. Harris, Raphael Benjamin, and Stephen S. Wise, says that the New-York Board of Jewish Ministers "hail with great gladness the efforts of all denominations directed toward the establishment of mediation as arbiter in place of war, and pledge themselves to promote in the pulpit, on the platform, in the press, and in convention the holy cause of peace, and whenever opportunity shall offer, to direct public opinion to earnest and unmistakable declaration that arbitration is the only method of settlement which appeals to human reason and the sense of love, justice, and righteousness."

For a New Life-Saving Station.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Bids were opened to-day for the construction of the life-saving station at Rocky Point, East Marion, Long Island, N. Y. Glover & Spear of Rockland, Me., were the lowest bidders, at $6,880.

FUNDS FOR POLICE BOARD

BOARD OF ESTIMATE VOTES FOR ONE OF THE TRANSFERS.

Controller Fitch Was Not Present, but Is Not Concerned, for He Says the Whole Question Must Be Argued in Court Next Tuesday—Thinks Sinking Fund Commission Cannot Issue Revenue Bonds as Requested.

Controller Fitch did not go before Justice Truax yesterday in response to the writ of mandamus directing him to show cause why he should not be compelled to pay to the Police Board $9,514.53, transferred from the building account to the contingency fund. By consent the case was allowed to go over to Tuesday next, at 11 o'clock.

"In the meantime," said Mr. Fitch, "I shall, of course, maintain my present attitude, because I am in the right."

The Controller also objects to the transfer of $12,000 to the contingency fund. His ground of objection is that the Police Commissioners want to transfer unexpended balances of 1894 and 1895 to the contingency fund of 1896, instead of turning the money over to the general fund, as the law provides.

President Roosevelt, on his part, says the contingency fund has been exhausted, and the work of the Detective Bureau is so crippled that even the photographing of criminals for the Rogues' Gallery has stopped.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment, however, held a meeting while Mr. Fitch was away yesterday morning, and passed a resolution transferring $11,600 from several unexpended balances in the Police Department in the years 1894, 1895, and 1896, to the police contingency fund for 1896.

President Roosevelt had paid a special visit to Mayor Strong Thursday in reference to this transfer, and asked the Mayor to engineer it for him.

The meeting was over by the time the Controller reached the City Hall. When he heard that the resolution in favor of the transfer had been passed, he threw his head back and laughed.

"Oh! why should I object to this transfer," said the genial Controller to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, "if the Board of Estimate and Apportionment cares to take upon itself the responsibility, and if the Police Board is in such an impecunious condition as must excite the ready sympathy of any generous-minded man?

"I don't oppose anything that gives them relief in a legal manner. Besides, all the points at issue will be heard and argued next Tuesday before Judge Truax, the question of this transfer among the rest."

Controller Fitch sent a letter to the Police Board yesterday in reply to a resolution he received from the Commissioners requesting the Sinking Fund Commission to issue revenue bonds in the sum of $15,000, to make up the deficit for the fiscal year in the contingency account.

In his answer, Mr. Fitch says that "in the ordinary conduct of city business this communication would be recognized for the first time upon its presentation to the Sinking Fund Commissioners," but he adds that as no date has been set for a meeting, he replies at once in order to avoid delay.

Mr. Fitch then calls the attention of President Roosevelt to the fact that the Sinking Fund business is carried on through the Controller, who examines all such requests with the view of complying. "But," he adds, "I have searched in vain for authority in the Consolidation act for the course you desire to be adopted."

The Controller takes up the various sections of the Consolidation act and shows that revenue bonds may be issued under certain circumstances as follows: Section 153, to meet the county's quota of State taxes; Section 154, to borrow in anticipation of revenues when necessary to meet expenditures under the appropriations for each current year; Section 155, for counsel fees, &c.; Section 157, for unsafe buildings; Section 158, for unsafe buildings; Section 159, to provide for payment of judgments in the event of the insufficiency of the judgment fund; Section 160, to prevent the spread of contagious or infectious diseases; Section 161, for water meters.

Mr. Fitch says that the case in question is not covered by any one of the sections quoted, nor by the Emergency act, under which Col. Waring secured enough to carry on his work through the Health Department. Moreover, if the issue is asked for under the Emergency act, Mr. Fitch says he would require an opinion from the Corporation Counsel setting forth that "photographing criminals, obtaining evidence in excise cases, and defraying the expenses of officers of the uniformed force incurred in frequenting disorderly houses" constituted expenses necessarily incurred in preserving the health of the community.

Such an application Mr. Fitch said in conclusion, should be made to the Board of Estimate and not to the Sinking Fund Commission. If the Police Board has found some law applicable to the case, Mr. Fitch observes that he would like to know all about it if possible.

A Strike Soon Settled.

A short strike took place yesterday in Hammerstein's Olympia Theatre. The skylight and cornice makers left their tools in the place on Wednesday evening as usual, and when they returned the next morning they found that the tools had been stolen. They thought Mr. Hammerstein should pay for them, and presented a bill for $18. Mr. Hammerstein refused to pay it, and the men struck. After an hour the Superintendent told the men he would see that they were paid, and they returned to work.

SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.

Close of the Triennial Meeting Held in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 15.—The concluding session of the triennial meeting of the General Society of the Cincinnati, which began here on Wednesday, was held to-day in the rooms of the Pennsylvania Historical Society. A matter of considerable moment to the members was the recent organization in New-York of the Society of the Daughters of the Cincinnati. The subject evoked much discussion, and a resolution finally prevailed to the effect that the new society be requested to desist from using the name "Cincinnati" in connection with the organization. The State Society of Connecticut was admitted to the general body, and the societies of Virginia, Delaware, and North Carolina, which sought the same privilege, were admitted subject to an examination by the standing Executive Committee of the eligibility of their members. New-York was chosen as the place for holding the next triennial meeting in May, 1899.

These officers were elected: President General—Major William Wayne, Pennsylvania; Vice President General—Winslow Warren, Massachusetts; Secretary General—Asa Bird Gardiner, Rhode Island; Assistant Secretary General—Nicholas Fish, New-York; Treasurer General—Richard Meredith McSherry, Maryland, and Assistant Treasurer General—Henry Thayer Browne, Rhode Island.

After the newly elected President General had taken the chair, he was presented by Nicholas Fish, a son of the late Hamilton Fish, who was President General, with the handsome diamond-studded insignia of the Society. These were presented to Gen. George Washington, the first President General of the Society, by the French officers who served during the Revolution. Major William Wayne, the new President General, is a direct descendant of Gen. Anthony Wayne.

DISMISSED FROM POLICE FORCE.

Nealis for Cheating at Examination—Clark for Insulting a Citizen.

Patrolman Daniel Nealis of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station was dismissed from the force by the Police Board yesterday. Nealis is the policeman who was accused of fraud at a civil service examination for the position of Roundsman. He was one of the patrolmen cited by the board for promotion. While the examination was in progress Inspector Cortright discovered Nealis making use of memorandums which he had in his pockets. Charges were made against him on which he was tried. Commissioner Roosevelt recommended his dismissal.

Patrolman Edgar T. Clark of the West Thirtieth Street Station was also dismissed. He was accused of using insulting and abusive language to former Park Commissioner Bell. Mr. Bell was crossing Broadway and Thirty-fourth Street one night a few weeks ago, when a cable car stopped at the crossing.

It had been raining and snowing, and Mr. Bell requested Clark to enforce the ordinance and compel the car to move ahead. The policeman, Mr. Bell said, used profane language, and said he did not care for him or any other Commissioner. Mr. Bell preferred charges against him, and his dismissal is the result of the trial.

GOV. GRIGGS AT RUTGERS COLLEGE.

Makes a Speech to the Students and Sees the Cadets Drill.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., May 15.—Gov. Griggs was the guest of Rutgers College this afternoon. He was met at the station by Dr. Austin Scott, President of the college. The gentlemen proceeded at once to the college chapel, where all the students had been assembled, awaiting the arrival of the Governor. As Gov. Griggs entered with Dr. Scott he was greeted with cheers. The Governor thanked the students for their reception. In the course of his speech he said:

As Governor of New-Jersey I am deeply interested in the welfare of Rutgers College, and if I were not an alumnus of Lafayette I would rather be a graduate of Rutgers. I believe that often more strength, more vitality, and more usefulness may be had among a small rather than a large number. Even in the relations of life it is sometimes best to be among the minority rather than among the majority. In so far as Rutgers shall be linked to the public administration during my incumbency it shall be my duty, my pleasure to see that it shall enjoy all the rights and privileges to which it is entitled.

The Governor was entertained at lunch by Dr. Scott. After the lunch he was escorted over the college grounds and farm by President Scott, and later in the day the college cadets gave an exhibition drill.

STRUCK BY A LOCOMOTIVE.

Tossed Fifty Feet, but Found Alive When Picked Up.

NEWARK, N. J., May 15.—Robert E. Burgess of 194 Spruce Street, while driving his confectionery wagon last night across the Lehigh Valley tracks at Frelinghuysen Avenue, was struck by a locomotive and thrown fifty feet. Burgess was not fatally injured, but his wagon was smashed to pieces and his horse was killed.

Burgess declares that no lights were shown, no flagman was to be seen, and he heard no whistle as he approached the crossing. He drove upon the tracks and the next instant horse and wagon were struck by the engine of an eastbound express. Several persons ran to pick up what they supposed to be a dead body, and were astonished when Burgess rose up and inquired concerning the condition of his horse and wagon. Several of the bones in Burgess's right foot were broken, his ankle was dislocated, and his right arm bruised. He was taken home and will not be able to attend to his business for some weeks.

MAY SILENCE DR. DERRICK

HE MAY BE INDUCED NOT TO DELIVER POLITICAL SPEECHES.

Some Interesting Questions Before the African Methodist Episcopalians—The New Bishop Is Recognized as an Able Minister, but Some Church Leaders Object to His Appearing as a Republican Stump Speaker—His Qualifications Discussed.

"I do not think that Brother Derrick will be able to make as many political speeches this year as he did last year, even though the campaign is a Presidential one," said the Rev. George Watkins of the African Methodist Episcopal Church yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The "Brother Derrick" to whom Mr. Watkins referred is the Rev. Dr. William B. Derrick, formerly Missionary Secretary of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, and now one of its Bishops-elect. Dr. Derrick is not only a preacher, but he is also a Republican stump speaker.

"I am not sure," said Mr. Watkins, "that if Mr. Derrick were to come home next week and be invited to make a political speech the week after he would do so."

Dr. Derrick is personally one of the most influential negro men in this city. He was born in the West Indies, about fifty-five years ago. He came to this country as a young man. He changed his creed in 1866 and became known as an exhorter under Mr. Watkins in Richmond, Va. Since then he has held a number of pastorates, one of them being at Bethel Church in this city. Eight years ago he was made Missionary Secretary.

"Brother Derrick never asked a congregation for a sum of money that he did not get it," said a friend yesterday. "In being made Bishop, Dr. Derrick has reached a position for which he has been striving for a number of years. His popularity is shown by his having received a larger majority than any other candidate, in spite of determined opposition. It was urged against him that he was of foreign birth; that his political leaning was too strong, and that he was not well enough educated. Some of Dr. Derrick's ability, Mr. Watkins had this to say;

Brother Derrick is an orator, not by training, but by nature. If it is known that he is to preach in any of the colored churches hereabout, it would be filled more than in the case of any other man. He can take an audience and in two minutes make all its members laugh, and then in two minutes more have every one of them crying. Oh, he's a remarkable man.

There was some objection to his being made Bishop on account of his being so much of a politician. We are, however, very glad to see a New-York man made a Bishop, though I hardly think that he will have charge of the New-York district.

This district, known as the First, takes in all of New-York, New-Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

The colored Methodists in this country are split up into two camps, known properly as the African Methodist Episcopal Church and the African Methodist Episcopal Church Zion. Each of these bodies is now holding its quadrennial conference, the Zion brethren being in session at Mobile, Ala., while those of the Bethel connection are meeting at Wilmington, Del. At the latter meeting place Dr. Derrick was made Bishop.

Efforts have been often made to bring these two bodies together, but so far without success. Neither side is said, will give up certain of the ways of government, though both hold to the same articles of belief.

Dr. Derrick will, it is expected, be ordained Bishop next Sunday, and whether his new position will lead him to resign his place as an auxiliary member of the Republican State Committee is a question that is interesting some of the brethren of the African Episcopal Church.

"NED" DE NYSE'S FRIENDS HELP.

Contributions for His Widow's Necessities Asked For.

Edward De Nyse, once a well-known man in newspaper and theatrical work in this city, was buried yesterday in Greenwood Cemetery. Funeral services were held in his home, 124 Ralph Avenue, Brooklyn, and a number of his old friends were present.

In THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday an error was made in the statement that sufficient money had been raised to pay the funeral expenses. Several friends have made contributions, but more money is needed to pay the bill of the undertaker.

The Mrs. De Nyse's struggle in support and care for her husband during his long illness and to provide for their children has taxed the resources of both her purse and health.

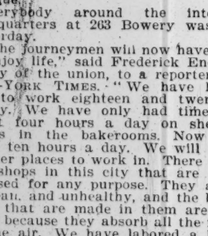
Mr. De Nyse had many firm friends when he was an active worker, and those who have learned of his sad end and the brave struggle of his wife are working hard to see that friendship shall pay its last tribute to him, and that those whom he leaves in need shall not suffer.

The Church Cornerstone Was Robbed.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

It has been discovered that the corner stone of the old Lutheran Church in East Liverpool, Ohio, which is being demolished to give place to a new structure, has been robbed. The church was built in 1837. The corner stone, when opened, contained only a brick. The tin box in which had been placed money, newspapers, and church history had evidently been stolen the night following the laying of the corner stone, and before the original walls were built up. Some valuable data regarding the church history are missing and cannot be replaced. The congregation is one of the oldest in this city.

THE CAUSE OF THE DIFFICULTY.



By JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS.

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PART I.

If you are a reader of the newspapers, you saw the account they printed the other day in regard to the murder of a young woman by Toog Parmalee, in the neighborhood of "Hatcher's Ford." You couldn't have missed it. The night editors dished it up as a great sensation, spreading it out under startling black headlines.

The account said that two young ladies—sisters—were walking along the road, when they saw Toog Parmalee come out of the bushes with a pistol in his hand. He had been courting one of them for two or three years, and when she now saw him coming she turned and fled in the opposite direction, while the other sister, not knowing what to think or how to act, stood still. In this way she probably saved her own life, for Toog passed her by in pursuit of the flying girl, who was overtaken and shot in cold blood. These harrowing details were spread out with great particularity in the newspapers, and the verdict, made up by those who furnished the details, was that Parmalee was stark crazy.

The only fact given in the account was that Parmalee had killed his sweetheart, and this could have been made clear in much less space than a column of reading matter occupies, for Hatcher's Ford is fifty miles from the settlement where the affair occurred. That settlement is known as Hatch's Clearing, because, as Mrs. Pruett says, nobody of the name of Hatch ever lived there, or any clearing on that side of Tray Mountain, and as for the other side—well, that was in another part of the county altogether.

So much for the first mistake, and now for the second. Was Toog Parmalee crazy? There's no need for you to take the word of an outsider on that subject, but before you make up your mind, go and ask Mrs. Pruett. It is a tiresome journey, to be sure, but it is always worth the trouble to find out the truth. You may go to Clarksville from Atlanta, but at Clarksville you'll have to hire a buggy, and, although the road is a long one, it is very interesting. It would be well to take a companion with you, if your horse is skittish, for it will be necessary to open a great many big gates as you go along. All the farms are under fence in this particular region, and the gates are a necessity. As you get nearer to Hatch's Clearing you will see barricades built across the mouths of all the dark and shadowy ravines. This also is a necessity, for in these ravines grows the moss of fungus, which, if eaten by the milch cows, causes what Mrs. Pruett calls "the milk sick"—not among the cows, but among those who drink the milk or eat the butter made from the milk. Mrs. Pruett lost two children in this way, and she would have lost her old man, too, if Mrs. Bohannan hadn't happened along in time to give him a steaming with blankets on which scalding water had been poured. The blankets were so hot that Mr. Pruett's skin peeled off in places. He made such protest as his feebleness would permit him to make, but Mrs. Pruett was firm in her purpose. He got well, and, though the scalded patches on his neck give him a piebald appearance to this day, he has never had another attack of sickness of any kind.

But this is neither here nor there. Though the road to Hatch's Clearing is a long and winding one, you can't miss your way. You turn into it suddenly and unexpectedly twelve miles from Clarksville, and after that there is no need of making inquiries, for there are no cross roads and no "forks" to embarrass you. There's only one trouble about it. You ascend the mountain by such a gentle grade that when you reach the top you refuse to believe you are on the summit at all. This lack of belief is helped mightily by the fact that the mountain itself is such a big affair. It slopes from each end to the middle, so that the road on the very summit seems to be winding through a valley. If you are a very close observer, you will see that the oaks and hickories have a stunted appearance. They seem to be scrubs; but even then you may be deceived by the mountain oaks. You may mistake them for chestnut trees, and wonder why it is that chestnuts flourish here while the oaks are as scraggy as black jacks.

Presently you will hear a cow bell jingling somewhere in the distance, and ten to one you will meet a ten-year-old boy in the road, his breeches hanging by one suspender, and an old wool hat flopping on the back of his head. Naturally you will ask him how far it is to Hatch's Clearing. He will stare at you, scratch his bare ankle with his bare toe, turn slowly around on his heels as if to be sure of his bearings, and then reply with a drawl that cannot be reproduced:

"Why, I reckon you're right spang in it now, mister."

You will be surprised and somewhat irritated, so much so, indeed, that you will inquire with some scorn if this is what the people around here call a clearing. The

In This Way She Probably Saved Her Own Life.

boy will stare at you again with a half smile playing around his pale lips,

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

LONDON RESUMES ITS SELLING OF AMERICAN STOCKS.

The Foreigners Uneasy over the Prospect of Mr. McKinley's Nomination—A Million Gold for Export—Fifty Per Cent. of the Government Money in Depository Banks Called—All International Issues Lower—The Industrials Heavy.

FRIDAY—P. M.

Weakness was the feature of to-day's stock market. There was at no time much activity, but the selling was better than the buying throughout the day. London, which bought stocks yesterday, threw them over to-day, and at lower prices. As the probability of the nomination of Mr. McKinley increases the disposition of foreigners to liquidate their holdings of Americans grows. The engagements of gold for shipment to-morrow amounted to $1,000,000.

The news of the day aside from the political situation was not wholly unfavorable. The Treasury has called for 50 per cent. of the Government money in the depository banks, and, as a result, something more than $4,000,000 will be withdrawn from circulation. This, together with the gold exports, which have been made since April 1, will represent withdrawals from the money market of about $20,000,000. The demand for money, however, is so limited that the contraction is not reflected by any stiffening of money rates. The banks will still hold about $4,000,000 Government money on account of the recent bond transaction, but it is intimated that this, too, will be called within thirty days.

The declines to-day in railway issues about wiped out yesterday's advances. In the Grangers, Northwestern, Burlington, and St. Paul were each down ⅝, and Rock Island ½. Louisville and Nashville and Kansas and Texas preferred each lost a point, while Southern preferred declined ⅝. Manhattan scored the heaviest loss of the day, 2⅛ points. The weakness was due to the unfavorable showing in the report for the March quarter, the result of surface road competition. Consolidated Gas lost 1⅜ points, possibly on the announcement that a company has been incorporated at Albany to supply cheap gas for fuel purposes. Sugar, while steady in the morning, fell to 122¾ in the afternoon, and closed at 123, a net loss of 1⅜. Tobacco, Tennessee Coal and Iron, and Leather preferred each lost 1¼ points. General Electric declined 1, and Chicago Gas ⅝. Bay State Gas advanced a point at the opening, but when it was found that there was plenty of stock for sale the price broke to 20 and closed there, a net loss of 1¾ points. The Whitney Gas bill, granting valuable rights to the company, passed the Massachusetts House yesterday, but the favorable news was used by insiders to realize profits on.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 2@3 per cent. The last loan was made at 2½ per cent.

Time money rates were 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3½ per cent. for ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four months, and 4 per cent. for six months. Commercial paper quotations: Sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4@4¼ per cent.; four months' acceptances, 4½@5½ per cent.; choice four to six months' single names, 5@6 per cent.; names of good calibre, but less well known, 6 per cent. and upward.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $84,896,712; balances, $5,302,612; Sub-Treasury deb! balance, $722,918.

Sterling on call in London, ¾ per cent.; discount rate in the open market, 1 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 68@68¼. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 68c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 53c.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 31½d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$24,053,565
Imports for same period	18,983,771
Net exports	$5,069,794
Net exports to date, 1895	13,219,351
Net exports to date, 1894	22,916,591
Net exports to date, 1893	47,003,546

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull. Nominal rates were $4.88 for sixty days and $4.89½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.87½@$4.87¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.88¼@$4.88⅝ for demand, $4.88⅜@$4.89 for cable transfers, and $4.86¾ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.10¼ for long and 5.14⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95⅜, and guilders at 40⅝ and 40¾.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—80c premium. Boston—8@10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount and par; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Government bonds were firm. The 5s advanced ¼. The sales on call were $3,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 108¾; $15,000 4s, 1925, registered, at 117⅜, and $5,000 do. coupon, at 117¼. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s r., 1891	94½	....
4s, r., 1907	108⅜	109¼
4s, c., 1907	109¾	110¼
4s, r., 1925	117½	117⅝
4s, c., 1925	117½	117⅝
5s, r., 1904	112⅝	113
5s, c., 1904	112⅝	113
Currency, 6s, 1897	103⅝	..
Currency 6s, 1898	106	..
Currency 6s, 1899	108¼	..
Cherokee, 4s, 1896	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares closed lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Erie first preferred, ⅜, to 38¼, and Reading, ¼, to 6. Declined—Illinois Central, ⅝, to 98¾; Louisville and Nashville, ⅝, to 51½; Canadian Pacific, ⅝, to 61¼; St. Paul, ⅜, to 79⅝, and New-York Central, ⅛, to 99¾. Erie sold at 15 and Atchison at 15½. British consols declined ⅛, to 112 7-16, for money, and 112⅝ for the account.

PARIS, May 15.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows an increase of 8,250,000f in gold, and an increase of 400,000f in silver.

BERLIN, May 15.—Exchange on London, 20 marks 43 pfennigs, for sight, and 20 marks 37 pfennigs for ninety-day bills.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

Imports of dry goods at the port of New-York for the week were valued at $1,372,899, against $1,744,529 last week and $1,607,424 for the corresponding week last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $1,344,490, against $1,674,553 last week and $1,632,409 in the same week last year.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—Announcement is made by the committee of the bondholders of the James River Valley Railroad Company, James Timpson, Chairman, stating that the committee has negotiated a settlement with the Northern Pacific reorganization managers, pursuant to which bonds of the James River Valley Railroad Company and the holders of United States Mortgage and Trust Company receipts therefor may participate in the reorganization, receiving for each $1,000 present bond, with all unpaid coupons attached, $500 in the new 3 per cent. general lien bonds, bearing interest from Jan. 1, 1897, and $500 in the new preferred stock trust certificates of the reorganized Northern Pacific Railroad Company. Holders of receipts of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company for first mortgage bonds of the James River Valley Railroad Company, and of such bonds not heretofore deposited with the company, who desire to participate in this arrangement, are required to deposit their receipts, or bonds, with J. P. Morgan & Co. not later than May 26, for which they will receive suitable reorganization certificates.

—The Canadian Pacific Railway announces that the half-yearly interest, due June 1, on the first mortgage of the Manitoba Southwestern Colonization Railway will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Bank of Montreal, this city.

—The Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. on the preferred stock, payable June 1. Transfer books close May 21 and reopen June 1.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil pf., ex div.	55	55½	55	55½	..	55	55½	220
American Express	115½	115½	113½	115½	..	114	116	26
*American Sugar Refineries	124	124¼	122¾	123	–1⅜	122⅝	123	19,340
*American Sugar Refineries pf.	103⅜	103⅜	103¼	103⅜	..	103	103½	60
American Tobacco	65½	65¾	64⅞	64⅞	–1¼	64⅝	65	6,429
American Tobacco pf.	99⅜	100	99⅜	100	+1½	98	100	510
Ann Arbor pf.	25	25	25	25	–¼	25	26½	100
A., T. & S. F., all in, paid	15⅛	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	–¼	14⅜	14⅞	600
Atch., Topeka & Santa Fé pf.	23¼	23¼	22⅜	22⅜	–⅛	22½	23⅜	478
Baltimore & Ohio	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛	17⅛	17⅜	150
*Bay State Gas	31½	31½	20	20	–1¾	20⅜	20¼	5,520
*Brooklyn R. T.	23½	23½	23½	23½	..	23½	24	200
Buffalo, Roch. & Pittsburg	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	+1¾	24½	..	100
Buffalo, Roch. & Pittsburg pf.	61	62	61	61¼	+1¼	59½	65	300
Canada Southern	49⅞	49⅞	49⅝	49⅝	+ ⅜	49⅝	50¼	100
Chesapeake & Ohio	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	–⅛	16½	17	105
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	98	98	98	98	..	..	99½	100
Chicago Gas, t. r.	67⅞	67⅞	67½	67½	–⅝	67⅜	67¾	2,609
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	79½	79½	78⅝	79	–⅝	78⅞	79	4,405
Chicago & Northwestern	104½	104½	104¼	104¼	–¼	104⅛	104½	300
C., M. & St. Paul	77⅝	77⅝	77¼	77¼	–⅜	77¼	77⅜	9,430
C., M. & St. Paul pf.	127⅞	128⅜	127⅞	127⅞	..	128	128½	52
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	70	70	69¾	69¾	–½	69½	70	3,365
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	–⅛	33	34	100
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	85	85	84	84	..	..	85	100
Columbus & Hocking Coal	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..	2½	3	20
Consolidated Gas Company	157	157	155½	155⅝	–1⅜	155½	156⅛	2,510
Delaware & Hudson	126	126	125½	125½	–⅝	125	126	246
Del., Lack. & Western	161	161	161	161	..	159	161	30
Dist. & C. F., all in, paid	18¼	18¼	18	18⅛	–¼	17⅞	18	500
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	99¼	99¼	..	99¼	..	97	99½	10
Erie 1st pf.	37	37	37	37	+ ⅛	36	37½	10
Evansville & Terre Haute pf.	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	..	45	50	18
Columbus & Hocking Coal	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..	2½	3	20
Columbus & Hocking Coal	34¼	34¼	33⅝	33⅝	–1	33⅜	33⅝	921
Illinois Steel Company	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜	..	70½	74	10
Iowa Central	8½	8½	8½	8½	..	8¾	9	100
Laclede Gas	27½	28⅜	20¾	28	..	27½	28	2,706
Lake Erie & Western	17½	17½	17½	17½	–⅛	17½	19½	700
Lake Erie & Western pf.	70	70	69¾	69¾	–⅛	69¼	70½	160
Lake Shore	150	150	150	150	..	148¼	150	20
Louisville & Nashville	50½	50⅝	49¾	50	–1	49¾	50	6,021
Manhattan Con.	105¼	105¼	103½	103¾	–2⅛	103½	107	9,924
*Metropolitan Traction	107¼	107⅝	106½	106½	..	..	107	625
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	25⅝	25⅝	25	25	–1	24⅝	25	1,070
Missouri Pacific	25⅞	25⅞	24⅞	25⅛	–⅜	24⅝	25⅛	1,960
National Lead Company	25⅝	25⅞	25⅜	25⅜	+ ⅝	25	25⅝	100
New-England	43	43	43	43	–5	..	..	190
New-Jersey Central	105	105	104⅝	104⅝	..	104½	105½	220
New-York Central	99⅝	99⅞	98⅞	98⅞	..	98⅞	99⅜	345
N. Y. Sus. & Western pf.	24	24	24	24	..	..	24	200
Norfolk & Western	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	..	..	..	120
Nor. & West., 1st in., paid	8½	8½	8½	8½	..	8⅝	8⅞	200
North American	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	..	..	..	182
Northern Pacific	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	..	..	..	105
Northern Pacific pf., t. r.	12	12	12	12	..	12	12¼	142
Northern Pacific pf., t. r.	14	14	14	14	..	14	20	25
Oregon Ry. & Nav., ass't paid	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	–1⅛	25¼	25⅝	760
Pacific Mail	25⅝	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	–⅛	25⅛	25⅜	3,422
Phil. & Reading, 1st in. paid	11⅝	11⅝	10⅝	10⅝	–⅝	10⅝	11	..
Pullman Palace Car Company	156½	156½	156½	156½	..	157	160	10
St. Paul & Omaha pf.	124⅝	124⅝	124⅝	124⅝	..	124	125	50
Southern Pacific	19¼	19¼	19	19	–½	19	20	800
Southern Railway	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	–¼	9¼	9½	100
Southern Railway pf.	30	30	30	29¼	–⅝	29¼	29½	778
Tennessee Coal & Iron	27	27	25⅜	26¼	–1⅜	26¼	26⅝	5,765
Texas Pacific	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	..	5⅞	6	200
U. S. Cordage, t. r.	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	..	4⅞	5	650
U. S. Cordage pf., t. r.	9¾	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	..	9½	9⅞	400
U. S. Cordage gtd., t. r.	19½	19½	19½	19½	..	19	19¾	100
United States Express	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	..	..	..	100
*United States Leather	9	9	9	9	..	9	9⅝	664
*United States Leather pf.	65	65⅞	64	64	–1½	63⅞	64	6,860
United States Rubber	24½	24½	23¼	23¼	–¾	23¾	24⅜	500
United States Rubber pf.	80	80	80	80	..	79½	80¾	100
Wabash	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	..	6¾	7	100
Wabash pf.	17½	17½	17½	17½	–¼	17¼	17½	30
Western Union Telegraph	85	85	85	85	–¼	84¾	85	407
Wheeling & Lake Erie	9¾	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	..	9⅝	9⅞	400
Total sales								104,477

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Ann Arbor 1st 4s 2,000	71	Atch, Top & San Fé gen 4s 25,000s3	79⅝
		15,000	79½
		6,000	79⅝
		15,000	79¼
		2,000	79⅝
		5,000	79⅜
		26,000	79⅜
		1,000	79½
		12,000	79½
		Adjustment 4s 5,000	42⅞
		2,000	42⅞
		20,000	42⅞
		9,000	42¾
		11,000	42⅝
		9,000	42⅝
		1,000	42½
		2,000	42½
		4,000	42¾
		14,000	42½
		10,000	42⅝
Brooklyn City 1st 1,000	113		
Bur, C R & N 1st 3,000	102¾	Collat Trust 5s	
Can So 1st Gtd 3,000	109½		
Ches & Ohio con 5s 3,000	107⅞		
Ches & O gen 4½s 3,000	74½		
C & O R & A Div 1st cons 4s 3,000	96¾		
Chi, Bur & N 5s 1,000	103		
C, B & Q deb 5s 5,000	99½		
C & E Ill gen 5s 2,000	100		
C G L & C Co 1st 2,000	93½		
C & N 1st Trust Receipts 5,000	45½		
Chicago & Northwest'n 30 year deb 5s 6,000	108½		
Chicago & Northwest'n 25 year deb 5s reg'd 1,000	104		
C, R I & P ext 5s 15,000	105		
C, R I & P deb 5s 4,000	97		
C, St P, M & O cons 4,000	128		
C, C, C & St L St Louis Div 4s 6,000	93½		
C, L & W 1st 5,000	106½		
Cin, Ga & Tol 5s 2,000	85		
Con Gas Co of Chi 1st 5s 1,000	83¾		
Den & R G 4s 2,000	91		
E Tenn reorg lien 4-5s 4,000	91¾		
E T, Va & Ga con gold 5s 1,000	107⅝		
4,000	107½		
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s 5,000	107½		
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s 1,000	100½		
Erie 1st con 7s 3,000	139½		
Gal, H & H 5s 2,000	84¼		
Ill Cent 4s 1953 3,000	99⅝		
I & G N 1st 2,000	115⅞		
Kan Pac 6s 1896 5,000	110		
5,000	110¾		
5,000	110¼		
Laclede Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s 17,000	92		
1,000	92⅛		
L E & W 1st 5s 1,000	116½		
1,000	117		
Lehigh V Term 5s 4,000	108¼		
Lehigh & W B M 5s 1,000	90		
Lex Av & Pav F 1st 3,000	113		
L & N Collat tr 5s 2,000s3	102		
3,000	102		
Pen & At 1st 5,000	98¼		
L, N A & C cons 1,000	99½		
L, N A & C G M 10,000	71½		
Met Elev 1st 1,000	119		
1,000	119½		
1,000	119½		
4,000	119		
Mex Int 1st 4s 10,000	75½		
Mil & N 1st 1913 consolidated 1,000	118		
Mil & St Paul Iowa & Minn Div 1,000	126		
South'n Min Div 5,000	117¾		
Minn & St L 1st Pac extension 3,000	121¾		
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s 5,000	86¼		
6,000	86		
Minn & St L con 5s 3,000	100½		
Mo, Kan & Texas 2d 1,000	59		
24,000	59		
N Y C & H ext 4s 1,000	101¾		
N Y C & St L 4s registered 3,000	102¾		
N Y, O & W ref 4s 5,000	87½		
Nor Pac 1st 6s 10,000	118½		
1,000	116¼		
Nor Pac 1st reg 10,000	116½		
5,000	116¼		
Nor Pac 2d Reg Trust Co certfs assented 15,000	110⅜		
Nor Pac 2d coup Trust Co certfs Assented 1,000	72		
5,000	71½		
Nor Pac cons 5s Trust Co certfs assented 15,000	49⅝		
21,000	49½		
5,000	49¼		
29,000	49½		
Nor Pac Term 1st 7,000	108⅝		
Ohio Southern 1st 14,000	91		
10,000	91½		
Oreg Short Line 6s Trust Co certfs 2,000	112		
2,000	111⅞		
O S L & U N con Trust Co certfs 10,000	66		
5,000	65¼		
37,000	65		
People's G & C Chic 2d gtd 6s 1,000	106½		
Peo & East 1st 2,000s3	76		
1,000	76		
Phil & Read 3d pf inc Trust Co certfs 1st instal pd 5,000	15⅛		
5,000	15		
Phil & Read gen 4s			
Tr Co cts stm assd 4,000	79¾		
Tr Co certfs unstamped assented 4,000	91		
Pitts & West'n 1st 3,000s3	74⅜		
2,000	74		
Rich & Dan 6s 10,000	120¼		
Rio Gde Wn 1st 4,000	75¾		
St J & G I 1st Trust Co certfs 7,000	17¼		
St L & I M 2d 1,000	100⅞		
St L & S F G M 6s 5,000	112¾		
St L & S F G M 6s 2,000	112⅞		
St L & S F G M 5s 6,000	99		
St L & S F con 4s 1,500	31		
2,000	31		
500	30		
San A & Ar P 4s 10,000	56½		
St Paul, M & M 1st consolidated 6s 2,000	124		
East Minn 1st div 1st 1,000	105½		
Montana ext 4s 2,000	87		
So Pac N Mex 1st 9,000	105½		
1,000	105¼		
Southern Ry 1st 5s 2,000	92⅞		
9,000	92½		
Tenn. C I & R 6s Birmingham div 1st 3,000	91½		
Tex & N O cons 5s 6,000	95⅜		
6,000	96		
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2,000	90½		
Union Elev 1st 6s 8,000	90		
Union Pac ds 1898 1,000	104		
Trust Co certfs ex matured coups 9,000	99½		
1,000	99¼		
3,000	99		
Union Pac 1st 99 Trust Co certfs ex matured coups 5,000	100		
U Pac ext S F 8s 1,000	91		
Wabash 1st 5s 23,000	106		
Wabash 2d intge 5s 7,500	75¾		
West Shore gtd 4s 5,000	106		
Registered 6,000	105⅜		
W N Y & Pa gen 1,000	44¼		
W N Y & Pa inc 7,000	14		
W U Coll Trust 5s 1,000	107½		
5,000	107¾		
W & L E con 4s 2,000	63½		
Total sales			$894,000

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	320	Merchants'	135
American Ex	168	Metropolis	410
Broadway	230	National Union	200
Central National	122	New-Amsterdam	190
City	500	New-York	234
Citizens'	125	N. Y. County	600
Commerce	203	Ninth National	112
Continental	100	Nat. Bank North A.	130
Corn Exchange	285	Pacific	178
First National	2900	Park	269
First Nat. of S. I.	115	Phenix	108
Fourth National	180	Seaboard National	167
Fourth National	290	Shoe & Leather	95
Hanover	312	State of N. Y.	105
Imp. & Traders'	535	Third National	105
Irving	137½	Tradesmen's	95
Lincoln National	150	U. S. National	175
Manhattan	207	West Side	275
Mechanics'	190	Western National	110

There were sales of 20 shares of Leather Manufacturers' at 182, and 5 shares of Nineteenth Ward at 125.

RAILWAY BONDS.

Railway bonds were quiet and irregular. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Union Elevated 1st					1

DECLINED.

Brooklyn City, 1st	2	St. L. & S. F. cn. 4s	1		
N. P. 2d, tr. cfs. as't	1¼	U. P. ext. s. f. 8s	1		
N. P. 3d, tr. cfs. as't	2¼				

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex., ex div	147	151	Mex. N. cfts. 1	1¾	..
Alb. & Sus.	183	186	Mich. Cen.	93½	95
A. & T. H.	55	60	M. & St. L.	18	19
Am. Coal	116	125	1st pf	78	80
Am. C. Oil	13	13¾	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	49	50¼
Ann Arbor	9½	11	Minn. Iron	66	68½
Am. T. & C., ex div.	91	95	Mo., K. & T.	11¼	12
At. & Pac.	⅝	⅞	Mobile & O.	19½	20
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	7	10	M. & Essex.	163	166
B. & O. S. W. pf.	102	104	N. C. & St. L.	68	85
Bruns'k Co.	⅝	¾	*Nat. L. pf.	91	91½
B., C. R. & N.	70	..	N. Lin. Oil.	17	18
Can. Pac.	59¼	60½	N. Starch.	6	8
Ced. F. & M.	9	11	Nat. S. 1st pf.	56	60
Central Pac.	14½	15¼	N. St. 2d pf.	18	20
Chi. & Alton.	154	158	New Cent. C.	6	8
C. & E. Ill.	41	43	N. Y. & N. H.	173	174½
C. & N. W. pf.	148	..	N. Y., C. & St. L.	13	14
Clev., C. & W. pf.	52½	54½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	78	80
Clev. & Pitts.	162	..	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	32	34
Col. C. & I.	..	..	N. Y., O. & W.	14½	15
Del.	1¼	1⅝	N. Y., S. & W.	8½	9
Det., C. & I.	28½	28½	Norfolk So.	60	70
Col. F. & I. pf.	90	100	Ohio So.	15	18
Col., H. V. & T.	15½	17½	Ont. Mining	13½	14¼
C., H. V. & T. pf.	50	60	Oregon Imp.	1	3
Com. Cable.	150	..	Penn. Coal.	330	..
Con. Coal	80	..	Peo. & E.	5	9
Den. & R. G.	13¾	13¾	P., D. & E.	2¾	3
D. & R. G. pf.	47¼	47½	P. & W. pf.	..	15
D. M. & Ft. D.	7	..	P., C. & St. L.	75	18
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	50	..	P., C. & St. L. pf.	54½	56½
D., S. S. & A.	4¼	5¼	P., F. W. & C.	160	..
D., S. S. & A. pf.	9	11½	Quicksilver.	1	2
Erie	14¼	14⅜	Quick. pf.	12	15
Erie 2d pf.	21½	22½	Rens. & S.	182	..
Erie 1st pf.	58¾	60	R., W. & O.	11¼	..
Ev. & T. H.	30	32	St. L. S. W.	4½	5
F. & P. M.	16	..	St. L. S. W. pf.	10½	11
F. & P. M. pf.	40	..	St. J. & G. I.	⅛	¼
Gt. Nor. pf.	115	125	St. P. & D.	23	27
G. R. & W.	½	..	St. P. & D. pf.	85	90
Homestake	31¼	..	St. P. & Om.	43½	44
H. & Texas.	2½	2¾	St. P., M. & M.	112	118
Ill. Central	95½	97½	S. Ind. cfts.	68	68¼
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	2	2¼	T. & O. C.	32	37
Int. Con. & Ins	25	30	T. & O. C. pf.	73	77
Iowa Cen. pf.	33½	34	T., P. & W.	5½	9
Kan. & M.	6	9½	*Tol., St. L. & K. C.	5½	6
K. & D. M.	4	7	U. P., t. r.	7½	8
K. & D. M. pf.	13¼	15⅜	U. P., D. & G.	3	4
K'so. & W.	..	35	Wells-F. Ex.	97	100
Lac. G. pf.	80	85	*W. U. Beet.	7¾	8¾
Long Island.	80	81½	W. & L. E. pf.	33	37½
L. N. A. & C.	9½	10	*Unlisted.		
L. N. A. & C. pf.	20	21			
L. St. L. & T.	..	½			
Mah. Coal R.	107½	..			
Mah. C.R.pf.	107½	..			
Man. Beach.	11	13			
Md. Coal pf.	40	55			

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sugar Ref.	124	124¼	122⅝	122⅞	11,210
Am. Tobacco Co.	65½	65⅝	64⅞	64⅞	3,590
At., Top. & S. F.	15⅝	15⅝	14⅞	14⅞	440
Chicago Gas	68	68	67½	67½	700
Chi., R. I. & P.	69¾	69⅞	69⅜	69½	980
Chi., Bur. & Qy.	79⅜	79⅜	78⅝	78⅝	3,090
Chi., M. & St. P.	77⅝	77⅝	77¼	77¼	5,320
Consol. Gas	156	156	156	156	50
Dis. & Cat. Feed.	18	18	18	18½	110
General Electric	33⅝	33⅝	33⅜	33⅜	180
Louis. & Nash.	50⅜	50⅜	49¾	49⅞	3,790
Manhattan	104⅞	104⅞	103½	103¾	360
Mo. Pacific	25¼	25½	24⅞	25½	440
Phil. & Read.	11⅜	11⅜	10⅞	10⅞	1,890
Southern Pac.	29¾	29¾	29⅜	29⅜	80
Tenn. Coal. & I.	27	27	26	26½	410
U. S. Leather.	9½	9½	9½	9½	50
U. S. Leather pf.	64⅞	65	64	64	1,310
West. Union	85	85	84⅞	84⅞	150
Total sales					34,120

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A., T. & S. F. gen.	79½	79½	79¼	79¼	$25,000
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	42¾	42¾	42⅜	42⅜	17,000
E. T. V. & G. con.	107½	107½	107½	107½	2,000
Mo., K. & T 1st.	86	86	86	86	5,000
Nor. Pac. con.	49½	49½	49½	49½	5,000
Total sales					$54,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Andes	.50	.50	.50	.50	200
Best & Belcher.	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	300
Comstock	.09	.09	.09	.09	100
Iron Silver	.19	.19	.19	.19	400
Hale & Nor.	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	200
Little Chief	.19	.19	.19	.19	300
Mexican	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	100
Mount Rosa	.09	.09	.09	.09	500
Sierra Nevada	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	100
Standard	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	100
Union	1.15	1.15	1.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau St.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sc'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Interest paid on Deposits. 30 Nassau St.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

VERMILYE&CO
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STREETS,
NEW YORK CITY,
Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities.
Deposits received and Interest allowed on Balances.

HOLLISTER & BABCOCK
17 AND 19 BROAD STREET,
DEAL IN
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
AND EXECUTE ORDERS AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

FINANCIAL.

To the Holders of
PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY'S
General Mortgage Bonds, First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds, Deferred Income Bonds, Stock, and of receipts of Central Trust Company of New-York, Philadelphia, and London, therefor.

A decree of foreclosure and sale of the property of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company having been entered, all holders of securities of the above issues not heretofore deposited under the plan and agreement of reorganization, dated December 14, 1895, are hereby notified that they may still deposit same with us, at either of our offices, as provided in said plan and agreement, up to May 21, 1896.

The first installment, viz.:

$50.00 per $1,000 bond on First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds;

$2.50 per share on Stock.

$10.00 per $1,000 bond on Deferred Income Bonds, being one-quarter of the entire assessment on such Income Bonds and Stock, must be paid at the time of deposit, with interest at 6 per cent. from January 10, 1896. After May 21 a penalty of $20.00 per $1,000 on First, Second, or Third Preference Income Bond;
$1.00 per share of Stock;
50c. per $1,000 Deferred Income Bond,
will be exacted.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Penn.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 Old Broad Street, London.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Reorganization Certificates or Receipts for Preferred and Common Stock of the
Northern Pacific Railroad Co.
Deposited under the Plan and Agreement of March 16, 1896.

New-York, Philadelphia, and Berlin, May 5, 1896.

Pursuant to the provisions of said Plan and Agreement, notice is hereby given that an installment of
$3.00 per share in respect of Preferred Stock, and
$5.00 per share in respect of Common Stock,
on account of the cash payments specified in the Plan, is hereby called for, and is payable at either of our offices on May 26, 1896, and all holders of such certificates or receipts are notified to make such payment on or before that date. Their reorganization certificates or receipts must be presented so that such payment may be indorsed thereon.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.
DEUTSCHE BANK,
Berlin.

TO HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT ISSUED BY THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK FOR THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE
St. Joseph & Grand Island
RAILROAD COMPANY:

In accordance with Committee's advertisement dated April 17th, 1896, a meeting of the holders of the above-described certificates will be held at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York, third floor, Room A, 54 Wall Street, New-York City, on the 19th day of May, 1896, at 2 P. M.

Copies of the plan and proxies for holders who may be unable to attend said meeting can be had on application at the Central Trust Company of New-York, the Old Colony Trust Company, Boston, and at Melville, Fickus & Co., Ltd., 75 Lombard St., London, England.

Dated May 5, 1896.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
Henry Budge,
William L. Bull,
Gordon Abbott,
William Strauss, Counsel.
J. N. Wallace, Secretary.
Committee.

KOUNTZE BROS.
BROADWAY AND CEDAR ST.
LETTERS OF CREDIT.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad Street.
MEMBERS OF THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders for Stocks, Bonds, Grain, and Cotton executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts. Act as Fiscal Agents for Corporations.
Branch Offices, 252 Fifth Ave., 87 Hudson St., 397 Broadway, and 10 Court St., Brooklyn.

FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK, May 15, 1896.
TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE
James River Valley Railroad Co.
AND THE HOLDERS OF
United States Mortgage & Trust Company Receipts therefor.

The undersigned Committee have negotiated a settlement with the Northern Pacific Reorganization Managers, to the effect that pursuant to the provisions of Page 14 of the Plan of Reorganization of the Northern Pacific Railroad System, the Bonds of the James River Valley Railroad Company may participate in such reorganization, receiving for each $1,000 present Bond, with all unpaid coupons attached:

$500 in the new Three Per Cent. General Lien Bonds, bearing interest from January 1st, 1897; and

$500 in the new Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the reorganized Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

Holders of Receipts of The United States Mortgage & Trust Company for First Mortgage Bonds of the James River Valley Railroad Company, and of such Bonds not heretofore deposited with said Mortgage & Trust Company, in order to participate in this arrangement, are hereby required and notified to deposit their Receipts or Bonds with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company, New-York, not later than May 26th.

Suitable Reorganization Certificates will be issued upon such deposit in exchange for such Mortgage & Trust Company Receipts or Bonds, without expense to the depositor.

The holders of Receipts representing more than two-thirds in par value of the said Mortgage Bonds deposited with said Trust Company have already approved the settlement made by the Committee.

Receipts or Bonds not so deposited may, at the discretion of the Reorganization Managers, be excluded from the benefits of the settlement.

The Committee advise prompt acceptance of the foregoing proposition, and deposit of Receipts and Bonds, as above stated.

JAMES TIMPSON, Chairman,
WILLIAM M. COLE,
WILLIAM A. WHEELOCK,
Committee.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Counsel.

Banco Internacional e Hipotecario de Mexico.

The twenty-fourth ordinary Drawing for the redemption of Mortgage Bonds took place in the City of Mexico on the 30th April, 1896.
6 per cent. bonds to be redeemed:

$1,000 each—Nos. 118, 135, 142, 150, 164, 182, 187, 293, 511, 750, 830, 841, 1017, 1067, 1105, 1160, 1175, 1223, 1360, 1477.
$500 each—Nos. 32, 78, 117, 129, 135, 156, 157, 186, 196, 226, 234, 239, 313, 382, 397, 486.
$100 each—Nos. 3, 17, 19, 54, 57, 58, 101, 103, 112, 113.
7 per cent. bonds to be redeemed:

SERIES A.—of $1,000 each—Nos. 2, 31, 69, 93, 96, 117, 119, 130, 325, 346, 454.
SERIES B.—of $500 each—Nos. 11, 21, 40, 95, 105, 155, 169, 325, 358, 389, 515, 642.
SERIES C.—$100 each—Nos. 13, 100, 154, 159, 372, 476, 503, 564, 583, 595, 641, 645, 684, 804, 825, 840, 852, 887, 943, 945, 950, 957, 983, 1001, 1108, 1203, 1295, 1312, 1508.

These bonds will be paid at their face value, in Mexican currency, at the offices of the Bank, in the City of Mexico, on and after the 1st July, 1896.

They will cease to bear interest on the 30th June, 1896.

MEXICO, 30 April, 1896.
The President,
J. DE TERESA MIRANDA.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Office, No. 24 Pine Street,
WEDNESDAY, MAY 20TH,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF THOS. L. FEITNER, REFEREE.

30 shs. Murray Hill Bank.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
94 shs. N. Y., New-Haven & Hartford R. R. Co.
110 shs. Western Union Telegraph Co.
15 shs. N. Y. Life Insurance & Trust Co.
5 shs. Chemical National Bank.
100 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
75 shs. Commonwealth Ins. Co.
250 shs. Farmers Loan & Trust Co.
$20,000 Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo R'way Co. 1st Consld. 5 p. c. Bds., 1931.
$3,000 New-York, New-Haven & Hartford R. R. Convt. Deb. 4 p. c. Bds., 1908.
$10,000 Louisville, New-Albany & Chicago R'way Co. Consld. Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1916.
$3,000 Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. (Prairie du Chien Div.) 7 3-10 p. c. Convt. Bds., 1898.
$3,000 Bellville & Newark Horse R. R. Co. 7 p. c. Bds., 1900.
22 shs. Western Union Telegraph Co.
10 shs. Broadway Insurance Co.
20 shs. Phenix Fire Ins. Co.
7 shs. Niagara Fire Ins. Co.
12 shs. N. Y. Floating Dry Dock Co.
15 shs. New-York Rubber Co.
13 shs. Consolidated Fruit Jar Co.
5 shs. Chemical National Bank.
38 shs. Consolidated Gas Co.
$5,000 Erie R. R. 7 p. c. Consld. Bds., 1920.
$3,000 Central R. R. of New-Jersey 7 p. c. Consld. Bds., 1899.
$17,000 Iowa Central R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1938.
$10,000 Nebraska Loan & Trust Co. "Series 4" Deb. 6 p. c. Bds., 1898.
$2,000 Delaware & Hudson Canal Co. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1917.
$2,000 Chic. & North West R. R. 5 p. c. Skg. Fund Deb. Bds., 1933.
1 sh. Chic. & Northwestern R. R. Prefd.
1 sh. Del., Lack. & Western.
2 shs. N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R.
1 sh. Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.
2 shs. Spl., Huntington as soon Quincy R. R.
2 shs. East River National Bank.
1 sh. 4th National Bank.
2 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
5 shs. Merchants' Exchange Natl. Bank.
2 shs. Broadway Fire Ins. Co.
2 shs. United States Fire Ins. Co.
2 shs. Capital Traction Co. of Washington, D. C.
1 sh. Cinn., Hamilton & Dayton R. R. Pfd.
2 shs. Cinn., Hamilton & Dayton R. R. common.
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES.
50 shs. New-York Life Ins. & Trust Co.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
23 shs. 4th National Bank.
25 shs. 10th & 23d Street Ferry Co.
11 shs. Natl. Park Bank.
40 shs. Tradesmens Natl. Bank.
150 shs. The McDonald Nut Lock Co., (Hypd.)
$11,000 City of Tacoma, Washington, 6 p. c. Funding Bds., 1911.
$6,000 Columbus & Eastern R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. Skg. Fd. Bds., (Hypd.)
$32,000 Buckawanna & Pittsburgh R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. Bds., (Trust Co. Receipt.) Hypd.
$68,000 Little Rock, Miss. River & Texas R. R. 2d Mtge. Bds., (Hypd.)
1,000 shs. Little Rock, Miss. River & Texas R. R., (Hypd.)
50 shs. Dry Dock, East B'way & Battery R. R. Co.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB,
New-York, May 12, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the members and the election of officers and Directors of this institution will be held at the institution, at Washington Heights, on TUESDAY afternoon, May 19, 1896, at 2 o'clock.

At the close of the meeting members will be afforded the opportunity of making a thorough inspection of the institution in its daily routine.

Carriages will be at the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street Station, West Side Elevated Road, to convey members to the grounds of the institution.

AVERY T. BROWN, Secretary Pro Tem.

NOTICE.
NEW-YORK AND LONG ISLAND BRIDGE COMPANY.
192 Broadway, New-York, May 15, 1896.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the New-York and Long Island Bridge Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 192 Broadway, on MONDAY, June 1, 1896, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of electing thirteen Directors, to hold their offices until the first Monday of June, 1897, and for the transaction of any other business authorized to be done at an annual meeting. The polls will remain open one hour.

JOSEPH H. JONES, Secretary.

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY.
New-Brunswick, N. J., April 16, 1896.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the United States Rubber Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of any other business which may properly be brought before it, will be held at the office of the company in New-Brunswick, N. J., on TUESDAY, May 19, 1896, at 12 o'clock M.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business Saturday, April 25, 1896, and will reopen May 20, 1896.

By order of the Executive Committee.
CHARLES L. JOHNSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.
New-York, April 23, 1896.

The sixty-sixth annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for election of Directors, will be held at the office of the company, Grand Central Depot, New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of May next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock noon, and continue open for two hours thereafter. The transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, April 29th, and reopened on Wednesday, May 20th.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the St. Joseph Lead Company for the election of Trustees and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting will be held at the office of the Company, No. 55 Liberty St., in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, May 21, 1896, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

DWIGHT A. JONES, Secretary.
Dated New-York, May 6, 1896.

DIVIDENDS.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.
Chicago, Ill., May 6th, 1896.

Notice.—A quarterly dividend of Two Dollars per share has this day been declared on the preferred and common stock of this company, payable on the first day of June next to stockholders of record at the close of business hours on the eleventh instant.

The dividend on shares registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the company's agents Messrs. Cuyler, Morgan & Co., 44 Pine St., New-York, and the dividend on shares registered in Chicago will be paid at the office of the Treasurer of the company.

C. H. FOSTER, Treasurer.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable in cash, on and after May 29, 1896, to shareholders, as registered on the books of the Company, at 4 P. M. April 30, 1896.

On Friday, May 29, dividends will be paid to women.

Checks for dividend will be mailed to shareholders who have Permanent Dividend Orders at this office.

ROBT. W. SMITH, Treasurer.

Office of the Board of Directors
AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.
65 Broadway,
New-York, May 13th, 1896.

The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a dividend of Three Dollars ($3) per share, payable on and after the first day of July next.

The transfer books will be closed on the 6th day of June at 12 o'clock M., and reopened on the 2d day of July, 1896. By order of the Board.

CHAS. G. CLARK, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF WELSBACH COMMERCIAL COMPANY,
40 Wall St., New-York City, May 14, 1896.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT. on the preferred stock, payable June 10, 1896, to stockholders of record at the close of business May 29. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed from May 30 to June 18, both inclusive. Checks will be mailed. EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 324 Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Board of Education, by the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York, relative to acquiring title by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, to certain lands on the southerly side of ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIRST STREET, between Brook and St. Ann's Avenues, in the Twenty-third Ward of said city, duly selected and approved by said board as a site for school purposes under and in pursuance of the provisions of chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890.

We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate in the above-entitled matter, appointed pursuant to the provisions of chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, lessee or lessees, parties and persons respectively entitled to or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises, title to which is sought to be acquired in this proceeding, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate of the loss and damage to the respective owners, lessees, parties and persons interested in the lands or premises affected by this proceeding, or having any interest therein, and have filed a true report or transcript of such estimate in the office of the Board of Education for the inspection of whomsoever it may concern.

Second—That all parties or persons whose rights may be affected by the said estimate, and who may object to the same, or any part thereof, may, within ten days after the first publication of this notice, May 14th, 1896, file their objections to such estimate, in writing, with us, at our office, Room No. 2, on the fourth floor of the Staats-Zeitung Building, No. 2 Tryon Row, in said city, as provided by Section 4 of Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890; and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting, at our said office, on the 27th day of May, 1896, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and upon such subsequent days as may be found necessary.

Third—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held in Part III., in the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 15th day of June, 1896, at the opening of the court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New-York, May 12th, 1896.

HIRAM A. MERRILL, WILLIAM J. MORAN,
PETER McGUINNESS, Commissioners.
MICHAEL FENNELLY, Clerk.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 324 Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

PROPOSALS.

TO COAL DEALERS.—OFFICE MANHATTAN State Hospital, 1 Madison Av., New-York City, May 14th, 1896.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. of Thursday, May 21st, 1896, for furnishing coal as follows: For female department, to be delivered alongside dock, west side Ward's Island, 9,000 tons (more or less) of broken or grate coal. For male department, to be delivered alongside dock, east side of Ward's Island, 9,000 tons (more or less) of broken or grate coal. For Hart's Island, to be delivered alongside dock on south side of Hart's Island, 7,000 tons (more or less) of broken or grate coal. For farm, to be delivered at Central Islip, L. I., 4,000 tons (more or less) of broken or grate coal. This coal to be of the best quality, cleaned and freshly mined, subject to the approval of the Board of Managers or their representative. Proposals must provide for the delivery of the coal at such times and in such quantities as may be required by the Board of Managers or their representative. Each bid must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the Board of Managers of the State Hospital, 1 Madison Av., New-York City, and indorsed, "Proposals for Coal," and be accompanied by a bond of two sureties, residents of the State of New-York, for the joint penalty in the sum of $5,000.00. Said sureties are to guarantee that the bidders will execute a contract, if it be awarded to them, and will perform the same faithfully. The right is reserved by the Board of Managers to reject any or all bids, and after a contract is entered into, to declare said contract forfeited whenever in their judgment it is not being performed for the best interests of the State. HENRY E. HOWLAND, President Board of Managers, Manhattan State Hospital.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE NEW-York Navy Yard, May 6, 1896.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Supplies for the New-York Navy Yard, to be opened May 26, 1896," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon MAY 26, 1896, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the New-York Navy Yard, a quantity of bolts, hardware, tools, metals, packing, bricks, cement, lumber, boat knees, brushes, alcohol, polishing paste, brown zinc, castile soap, and sponge. The articles must conform to the navy standard, and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New-York. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. The bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE NAVY Yard, League Island, Pa., May 5, 1896.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Supplies for the Navy Yard, League Island, Pa., to be opened May 26, 1896," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon MAY 26, 1896, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the Navy Yard, League Island, Pa., a quantity of blocks, bolts, nuts, rivets, air port and other glasses, hardware, lumber, tools, metals, packing, pipe and fittings, and ship chandlery. The articles must conform to the navy standard and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, Philadelphia, Pa. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. The bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

SPECULATION VERY MODERATE AND PRICES AGAIN LOWER.

Influenced Mainly by the West, with Cables Easier—Wheat at the Close Was Weak—Corn Was Dull and Lower—Oats Were Easier and Quiet—Provisions Dull and Steady—Cotton Quiet and Lower—Coffee Lower and Quiet.

There was very little interest shown in the grain speculation outside of a local scalping trade, with prices influenced to weakness by the decline at the West and depressed cables. Provisions were generally steady and in light request. Cotton continued dull, with the business confined to local scalpers. Coffee was offered more freely and lost a few points.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	Nominal
Oats, No. 2, in elevator	24½@24¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	35½@ ..
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.00 @$3.50
Flour, straights, Winter	3.40 @ 3.80
Cotton, middling uplands	8¼@
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @ 20
Pork, mess	9.00 @10.00
Lard, Western, steam	4.90 @ ..
Beef, family	9.50 @11.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	15½@ 16
Sugar, granulated	5⅝@ 5¾
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	14½@ 14¾
Cheese, State, full cream, new	6¼@ 8½
Copper, lake	10.95 @11.25
Lead	3.05 @ ..

WHEAT—Contracts were moderately active, and closed weak at ½@⅝c decline, with the West lower, cables easier, and longs liquidating, while trading was chiefly scalping and switching for local account....Spot was fairly active at ½@⅝c decline, with the close firm; sales, 112,000 bushels, including 104,000 bushels No. 1 Northern, Duluth, for export, on private terms, and 8,000 bushels do, to millers, at 69¾c, elevator, by sample....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, to arrive, at 71½c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, at 2½c over May, free on board, afloat, and No. 1 hard, Duluth, at 4c over May, free on board, afloat....Clearances hence, 185,210 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 188,206 bushels; receipts, 63,825 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 282,144 bushels.

CORN—Contracts closed weak at ⅛@⅜c decline, with only a light local trade, and prices influenced by the West....Spot was moderately active at ¼c decline; sales, 37,000 bushels, including, to shipppers, 24,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, on private terms; the trade bought 8,900 bushels No. 2 at 36¼c, elevator, and 5,000 bushels steamer mixed at 35c, elevator....Receipts, 171,600 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 229,371 bushels....Clearances hence, 2,810 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 110,338 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were dull and weak at ¼@⅜c decline, following corn and the West, with local longs realizing....Spot were active on export business in cotton oil becomes smaller, except at prices which its holders do not care at present to consider. Where there had been a desire only latterly to buy for shipment, the feeling now seems much depressed over the future of hog products, and it is working to affect associated merchandise. Crude, in barrels, was nominally 21c. There was a little demand here to the mills for crude, in bulk, at 17c, but it does not extend to other than one or two tank lots....LINSEED had a steady line of prices; Calcutta at 43c, boiled at 43c, Calcutta at 42c....LARD OIL was quiet; quoted at 40@50c.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, May 15.—Oil closed at $1.17, the only quotation; Standard price, $1.20.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—There was little variation from the market of Thursday, the tone at times, perhaps, a trifle steadier, more on reserved offerings than from increased demands, and the slight falling off in receipts of hogs, but subsequently weakness and some decline. There was no increase of cash trading either here or at the West. Chicago estimated its hog receipts for to-day at 15,000 head.

LARD—Was at 2½ points advance early at the West, but became weak, with grain, and sold off 5 points, closing about steady. But demands continued slack here, with exporters out of the market in a material way. However, cash lots here were not urgently offered with many of them held on a limit above the current market rate. There was no bidding here for cash, while it could have been bought at 4.90c. The May option was nominal at 4.85c. City steam was steady; sales of 75 tcs at 4.25c; a sale of 500 tcs neutral was made for export, to go out from Boston, at 5.50@5.62½c. Refined quiet; Continent at 5.25c; South American at 5.50c; compound at 4.12½@4.50c, as to quality. The West was at 4.60c nominal for May option; 4.65@4.70 for July, closing at 4.65@4.67½c; and 4.80@4.85c for September, closing at 4.80@4.82½c.

PORK—Was held fairly steady for a while, but became weak with wheat and the dull condition of trading, and sold off 12½@15c, closing easy, with, at the West, May closing at $7.57½ nominal; July was at $7.65@$7.80, closing at $7.65@$7.67½; September sold at $7.85@$7.95, closing at $7.82½@$7.85. Here there was little export demand, with 200 bbls mess taken....Quotations here: Steam mess, in Job lots, $8.75@$9.25; for old and $9.25@$9.75 for new; family mess, $10@$10.50; short clear, $10.50@$11.50.

CUTMEATS—There was little trading in city meats, while prices were unsettled; sales of 500 pickled shoulders at 4½c, and 500 pickled hams at 9½c; City-pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 4½c; 10-lb average, 4¾c; pickled hams, 9@9¼c; pickled shoulders, 4¼@4½c.

BACON—Made about 2½ points advance on short ribs at the West, but became weak, and sold down 1½@10 points, partly with wheat, but as well from the tame buying interest, with at the West, May closing at $4 nominal; July was at $4.05@$4.15, closing at $4.05 bid; September at $4.20@$4.27½, closing at $4.20 bid.

BEEF—The English shippers were careful buyers, while insisting upon easy prices; sales, latterly, of 600 tcs city extra India mess at $13@$14, and 500 bbls at $9.50@$10 for family, and $8@$9 for packet....Quotations: Packet, $8@$9; do, in tierces, $12@$13; family, $9.50@$10; extra mess, in barrels, $7@$8; city extra India mess, in tierces, $14@$15.

BEEF HAMS—The smokers were indifferent over buying at the held rates both here and at the West; the market was left somewhat nominal; $14 was quoted at the West, and $14@$15 here.

HOGS—Were offered at easier prices....Bacon at 4¼, 180 lb at 4⅝c, 160 lb at 4¾c, 140 lb at 4 13-16c, 120 lb at 4¾c, pigs at 5c....Receipts at the West, 52,399 head; same time last year, 55,255 head. Chicago—Receipts, 18,000 head; fairly active; shade higher; closed weak; $3.05@$3.50; left over, 4,500 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 2,992 head, active; $3@$3.45. St. Louis—Receipts, 6,700 head; steady; $3.30@$3.45. Milwaukee—Receipts, 1,704 head; $3.30@$3.50. Kansas City—Receipts, 18,600 head; steady; $3@$3.30. Omaha—Receipts, 4,000 head; strong to shade higher; $3.15@$3.25.

TALLOW—Including the contract city which usually goes in on Thursday at the market price, there have been 250 hhds taken since Wednesday, including 25 hhds yesterday, at 3¼c. The bids from export houses, which would be depended upon in an ordinary week's supply, were scarce over 3⅛, although there were one or two orders at 3 3-16c. But the steadiness of the market was more through the make of this week having been largely sold ahead, and next week's developments are awaited with most interest. Of country made sales have taken place of 200,000 lb at 3⅛@3¼c.

STEARINE—For oleostearine there has been a decline of 1-16c, under slow wants of local refiners and absence of export demand; sale of 25,000 lb city at 5 5-16c. In lard stearine nothing of importance done, with 5¾c quoted nominal.

COFFEE.

Contracts were again dull and without special feature, closing easy at 5@10 points decline, with freer offerings on local account. Havre was unchanged, and Hamburg partly ¼ pfennig down....Spot Rio quiet and steady at 14¼@14¼c for No. 7; sales, 700 bags Savanilla, 600 bags Maracaibo, and 100 bags Central American, on private terms....Opening Call, 11 A. M.—December, 500 bags at 10.70c; total, 500 bags. Between Call and Close—May, 250 bags at 13.10c, 500 bags at 13.05c; July, 500 bags at 12.40c; September, 500 bags at 11.40c; October, 250 bags at 11.00c, 250 bags at 10.95c; December, 500 bags at 10.70c, 500 bags at 10.65c; total, 3,250 bags. Exchanges—70 points paid to exchange 500 bags July for May. Sales, 2,750 bags at 13.05; September, 250 bags at 11.40c, sold together; total for day, 5,250 bags.

Closing prices: January, 10.45@10.55c; February, 10.40@10.50c; March, 10.35@10.45c; April, 10.30@10.40c; May, 12.30@12.40c; June, 12.70@12.75c; July, 12.85@12.40c; August, 11.85@11.90c; September, 11.35@11.40c; October, 10.95@11c; November, 10.70@10.80c; December, 10.60@10.65c.

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	175,757
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	5,098
Total stock in New-York to-day	170,659
Total stock in Baltimore	4,882
Deliveries yesterday	238— 4,616
Total stock in New-Orleans	15,240
Arrivals steamship Parahyba	8,429
	23,669
Deliveries yesterday	275—23,394
	28,008
Total stock in United States	198,667
Afloat from Rio per steam to May 14	54,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to May 14	5,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail, May 14	80,000
Afloat from Victoria to May 1	7,000
Afloat from Bahia to April 29	2,500
	157,500
Total	356,167
Same time 1895	488,320

COTTON.

Contracts had only a light local scalping demand, and closed easy at 2@3 points decline, with Liverpool unchanged to ¼ point down; spot was dull and unchanged; sales, 137 bales to spinners....Middling Gulf, 8¼c; middling uplands, 8¼c. The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices for the day were as follows.

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes— High- est.	Low- est.	Sales.
May	8.03@8.04	8.07	8.04	1,600
June	8.02@8.03	8.06	8.02	1,800
July	8.04@8.05	8.07	8.04	5,100
August	8.06@8.07	8.10	8.06	22,700
September	7.40@7.41	7.42	7.40	4,500
October	7.23@7.24	7.26	7.22	8,900
November	7.12@7.13	7.14	7.12	6,100
December	7.11@7.12	7.13	7.10	15,200
January	7.14@7.15	7.16	7.14	4,100
February	7.17@7.18	7.20	7.20	500
March	7.21@7.23	7.22	7.22	800
				71,800

Net receipts at all ports to-day, 5,000 bales, against 4,455 bales same day last year.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—The market has undergone a slight change in buyers' favor. Export orders have been rather light for the past few days, and jobbing trade so dull that it has created a little more pressure to sell and some shading of prices. Choice marks of marrow sold to-day at $1.32½@$1.35, more generally the latter figure. Best marks of hand-picked medium are offering and generally at $1.15, and $1.20 is now accepted for pea. Red kidney still held quite firmly at $1.10, but the movement is light. California lima quiet and a little weaker. Green peas steady. We quote: Beans, domestic marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.32½@$1.35; do, medium, $1.15; do, pea, $1.12½; do, white kidney, $1.30@$1.35; do, red kidney, $1.10; do, turtle soup, $1.25; do, yellow eye, $1.20@$1.25; do, lima, California, $1.80@$1.85; do, foreign pea, old, 85@90c; do, green, medium to choice, 90@98c; green peas, bbls, 77½c; do bags, 70¼@72½c; do, Scotch, 72½c.

BUTTER—Limited demand; fancy about steady. ....Western creamery, 11@16c; extra, 15½@16c; State dairy, 8@15½c; ..... Western imitation creamery, 9¼@12c; do, factory, 7@10c.

CHEESE—Quiet; new, large, white, weak.... State, full cream, new, large, 6¼@8c; do, old, 5@9¼c; do, small, new, 8@8½c; do, old, 4½@10c; part skims, new, 2@5c; do, old, 3@4½c; full skims, 2@2½c.

EGGS—Steady; moderate outlet....State, 11c; Western, 9@10½c; Southern, 8@8½c.

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples are in light supply. For choice qualities market holds steady, though the demand is quiet. Strawberries were of very irregular quality, and shipments from Charleston and Norfolk were mostly soft and wet; some lots were almost worthless, and very few were good enough to reach the outside quotations. Norfolk and Maryland berries were fairly sound, but were generally of small size and of ordinary quality and had to go at very moderate prices. We quote: Apples, Ben Davis, per bbl, $3.50@$4.50; do, Baldwin, per bbl, $2.50@$3.25; do, Roxbury, russet, $2.50@$3; do, golden, russet, $2.25@$2.90; inferior fruit, $1.50@$2.00. Strawberries, Charleston, per quart, 10@13c; do, poor to fair, 5@8c; do, North Carolina, fancy, sound, 10@12c; do, soft to poor, 3@8c; do, Norfolk, 6@10c; do, Maryland, 8@12c. DRIED—Evaporated apples hold firm, but the movement has been lighter for a day or two past. Export orders come in hard slowly, and the Jobbing trade shows no improvement. Sun-dried sliced apples in very moderate demand and favoring the buyer. Coarse cuts of prime and choice quality hold firm, but the lower grades are slow. Chops scarce and firm. Cores and skins dull. Raspberries in very moderate supply and held firmly. Cherries have a little jobbing demand at 9@9½c. Blackberries and huckleberries steady. California fruits wet sustained; indeed, apricots and peaches are getting a shade firmer. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy, 6@6¼c; do, prime to choice, 5@5½c; do, common to good, 3@4½c; do, sun dried, sliced, 1½@3¼c; coarse cut, Southern,

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

MANY TRANSACTIONS REPORTED BY THE BROKERS YESTERDAY.

Mr. Breslin's New Hotel Project—Dwellings, Lots, and Business Property Disposed Of—Several Notable Leases, Including the Florence Building and the Ocean Hotel at Long Branch—Sale of the Haines Property at Auction.

Some additional details were obtained yesterday as to the new hotel to be erected on the block front on the north side of Thirty-sixth Street and Broadway for James H. Breslin by Douglas H. Schneider. The latter has purchased, it seems, from the Davies estate, for $400,000, the street front reaching from Broadway to Sixth Avenue, and about 25 feet deep. He previously owned the adjoining property extending from the avenue to Broadway. He will erect a fifteen-story hotel building, which he has leased to Mr. Breslin at about $170,000 net per year. The cost of the land and improvement is set down at nearly $2,000,000.

Mr. Julius Friend, who was the broker in the sale of 30 Great Jones Street, reported yesterday, has also sold for M. Grimley and Bartholomew Donohue to May and Bernard Freund the northeast corner of Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 39 by 100, for improvement. The lot in Great Jones Street will also be improved by the erection of a seven-story business building.

Messrs. Horace S. Ely & Co. have sold for Dr. H. D. Chapin to Dr. C. Cole Bradley the Columbia College leasehold four-story and basement brownstone dwelling 51 West Fiftieth Street.

Messrs. C. R. Gregor & Son have sold for Elias Kempner, at about $75,000, the four frame dwellings and lots 61 to 69 East Eighty-sixth Street, between Madison and Park Avenues, 102 by 108. They have also sold, at about $17,000, the three-story brownstone dwelling 162 East Eighty-sixth Street, 18.9 by 50 by 102.2.

Messrs. Folsom Brothers have sold for William Prager the southwest corner of Rivington and Cannon Streets, 50 by 100, with two tenements, to Mrs. Elizabeth F. Clark, who will tear down the structures and erect a memorial building on the plot.

Messrs. James A. Frame & Son have sold the new five-story American basement limestone and brick dwelling 5 West Sixty-ninth Street, 20 by 100.5.

Messrs. George C. Edgar's Sons & Co. have sold to Charles Gahren five lots on the south side of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 75 feet west of Lenox Avenue, taking in part payment the three-story and basement brownstone dwelling 71 West Ninety-second Street, 20 by 100.8½.

Mr. David Stewart has sold for W. Thompson the three-story brick and stone dwelling, 256 Edgecombe Avenue, 15 by 60 by 50.

Mr. Meyer Hellman has sold at an advance the five-story brick tenement, with store, 1,881 Second Avenue, northwest corner of Ninety-seventh Street, bought by him at auction on the 7th inst. at $29,600.

Mr. Dennis F. Cohahan has sold to Simon P. Flannery the old building and lot at 11 Prince Street, 25.1 by 87.

Mr. Samuel Cohen has resold at an advance the plot 66 by 150 on the west side of Mapes Avenue, about 335 feet north of Samuel Street, bought by him at auction last week.

Mr. Ranald H. Macdonald has sold for Dr. E. L. M. Bristol the four-story brownstone dwelling, 120 West Forty-fourth Street, 18.9 by 100.5.

Mr. William Rosenzweig has sold for the estate of Bridget Flynn to J. L. Buttenwieser the twenty-foot dwelling, 221 East Fifth Street. The purchaser will put up in its stead a five-story brick tenement, with store.

Messrs. W. F. & C. H. Smith have sold for Henry C. Wyand, at $4,600, the two-story frame dwelling, with lot, 25 by 100, on the south side of Elsmere Place, 400 feet west of Marmion Avenue. They have also sold to Annie F. Vreeland, for improvement, at $3,125, the plot 50 by 100, on the west side of Anthony Avenue, 118 feet north of Burnside Avenue; and, to a Mr. Weiher, at $10,000, a plot 50 by 90 on the west side of Brook Avenue, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street.

Mr. Theodore C. Gross has leased to Robert Valentine, who is a Trustee of the Society of New York Hospital, the Florence Building, at the northeast corner of Second Avenue and First Street, for fifteen years, at 5 per cent. net on $200,000. Mr. Gross bought the property last year from Dock Commissioner Edwin Einstein, at $130,000.

Messrs. S. V. R. Cruger & Co. have leased to Henry C. Swords, President of the Real Estate Trust Company, the dwelling at 48 West Thirty-eighth Street, for three years. Mr. Swords will occupy it as his town house.

Mr. Matt J. Ward, hotel broker, has leased the Ocean House at Long Branch for a term of years to John Spitler, and has sold the lease and furniture of the Standard Hotel, White Plains, for Van Beuren B. Leland, to George H. Angus, who is now in possession.

Brokers W. B. Taylor & Sons have sold for the Fourth Universalist Society the Church of the Divine Paternity, corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, for more than $225,000.

The purchaser's name has not been disclosed. It is said that he is engaged in the banking business in Wall Street.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom, yesterday, Mr. Peter F. Meyer sold, under foreclosure, to the plaintiff, William M. Kingsland, at $19,285, the five-story brick tenement, with store, 1,887 Second Avenue, west side, 75.5 feet north of Ninety-first Street, 25 by 75.

Mr. George R. Read sold, under foreclosure, to the defendant, Mrs. Eliza A. Webb, at $5,060, a plot, with dwelling, in the Twenty-fourth Ward, adjoining the Mali property on the south, on the east side of a proposed street, — by 105.13 by 75 by 91½, with right of way from the Macomb's Dam Road.

Mr. William Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, the Haines piano factory property, consisting of the block front on the west side of Alexander Avenue, extending westward 200 feet along One Hundred and Thirty-second Street and the Southern Boulevard. Six lots on the Southern Boulevard, beginning at the southwest corner of Alexander Avenue, brought $3,000, $3,200, $3,300, $3,600, and $3,800 respectively. The remainder of the plot, with the factory buildings, sold for $50,000. The buyer was the plaintiff, the Manhattan Life Insurance Company.

Mr. J. A. Van Rensselaer sold, under foreclosure, at $12,500, to the plaintiff, the State Bank, an undivided one-half interest in the six-story brick tenement, with store, 264 Division Street, north side, 67.5 feet east of Ridge Street, 22.7 by 57 by 20 by 67.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, 225 feet west of Eleventh Avenue, for four three-story brick dwellings, by Isabella N. Leo of 584 West One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, owner; cost, $32,000.

No. 336 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, by William S. Lowe, owner, 1,685 Lexington Avenue, for a one-story frame shed; cost, $1,500.

Westchester Avenue, south side, 111.6 feet east of Virginia Avenue, for four brick structures, by Rau & Co. of 715 East One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, owners; cost not given.

No. 70 East Seventh Street, for a six-story brick flat and store, by Joseph L. Buttenwieser of 237 East Sixtieth Street, owner; cost, $26,000.

Jerome Avenue, east side, 75 feet north of Fordham Place, for two three-story frame tenements and stores, by Mary A. Costello of 2,685 Third Avenue, owner; cost, $9,000.

Nos. 39 and 41 East Sixty-second Street, for a three-story brick dwelling, by Elbridge T. Gerry of 2 East Sixty-first Street, owner; cost, $50,000.

No. 402 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, for a one-story frame shed, by the lessee, Samuel Dorman of 402 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street; cost, $100.

One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, south side, 325 feet west of Grand Boulevard, for five three-story and basement brick dwellings, by Patrick H. Lynch of 642 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, owner; cost, $35,000.

Mulberry Bend Park, north end, near Bayard Street, for a one-story brick public overlook, by City of New-York, owner; cost, $25,000.

Main and Beach Streets, northwest corner, (City Island,) for a one-and-a-half-story frome boathouse, by Arthur A. Swany of City Island, owner; cost, $600.

Ninety-ninth Street, south side, 175 feet west of Central Park West, for two five-story brick flats, by Mary McWalters of 43 West Ninety-eighth Street, owner; cost, $46,000.

Two Hundred and Fifteenth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Ninth Avenue, for three three-story frame tenements, by Elizabeth King of King's Bridge Road and One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, owner; cost, $10,500.

Trinity Avenue, west side, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, for a one-story frame workshop, by Phoebe E. Holden, owner; cost, $200.

Jackson Avenue, east side, 83.4 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, for three three-story frame tenements, by George Tremberger of 1,016 Stebbins Avenue, owner; cost, $16,500.

Sedgwick Avenue, west side, 80 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, for a one-story frame store, by John J. O'Brien of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and Sedgwick Avenue, owner; cost, $600.

No. 180 Stanton Street, by Joseph Ritter, alterations to three-story and basement brick store and four and six story brick dwelling and shops; cost, $3,000.

Spuyten Duyvil Roadway, northwest corner of Division Street, by Frank A. Beekman of Spuyten Duyvil, owner; alterations to a two-story and basement brick and frame store and dwelling; cost, $450.

No. 140 West Twentieth Street, 314 West Seventeenth Street, 225 West Twenty-fourth Street, and 351 to 355 West Eighteenth Street, by the City of New-York, alterations to four four-story brick public schools; cost, $9,300.

Blackwell's Island, north end, opposite Eighty-fourth Street, by same, alterations to a one-story frame and glass conservatory; cost, $2,500.

No. 42 West Forty-fifth Street, by John R. Downey of 19 West Forty-fifth Street, owner, alterations to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; cost, $1,000.

King's Bridge Road, east side, 160 feet south of Columbus Avenue, by Esther E. Arnold of 875 King's Bridge Road, owner, alterations to a two-story frame dwelling; cost, $300.

Stebbins Avenue, east side, 160 feet south Freeman Street, by Christian Vogel of 1,310 Stebbins Avenue, owner, alterations to a two-story frame dwelling; cost, $1,500.

One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, north side, 32 feet west of Franklin Avenue, by Mary E. Wood of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street and Franklin Avenue, owner, alterations to a two-story frame store and dwelling; cost, $500.

No. 14 West Forty-second Street, by Jacob Astor of 23 West Twenty-sixth Street, owner, alterations to a four-story and basement brick store and lofts; cost, $5,000.

No. 3 East Thirty-fourth Street, by Prescott H. Butler of 34 East Thirty-seventh Street, owner, alterations to a five-story brick store and salesroom; cost, $10,000.

No. 30 East Thirty-fourth Street, by J. J. Wyseng of 30 East Thirty-fourth Street, alterations to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; cost, $500.

No. 576 Tenth Avenue, by Thomas J. Aspell of 257 West Fifty-sixth Street, owner, alterations to a four-story brick hotel and dwelling; cost not given.

No. 252 East Fourth Street, by Frank Ansennhofer of 240 East Fourth Street, owner, alterations to a four-story brick store and tenement; cost, $750.

No. 416 Second Avenue, by Otto Wagner of One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street and Washington Avenue, owner, alterations to a three-story brick store and dwelling; cost, $1,000.

No. 629 West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, by Ella McClure of Philadelphia, owner, alterations to a one-story frame dwelling; cost, $150.

Nos. 57 and 58 Whitehall Street, by Mary M. Flynn of 1,061 Madison Avenue, owner, alterations to a five-story brick hotel; cost, $350.

No. 204 West Twenty-seventh Street, by George Foster of Hoboken, N. J., owner, alterations to a four-story brick tenement and store; cost, $1,500.

No. 780 Union Avenue, by Frederick and Lena Brand of 1,170 Second Avenue, alterations to a two-story and attic frame store and dwelling; cost, $1,000.

Willis Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fourth street, northeast corner, by James E. Dougherty of 270 Madison Avenue, owner, alterations to a three-story frame dwelling and store; cost, $1,500.

Nos. 81 and 83 Oliver Street, by Michael T. Burke of 337 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, owner, alterations to a three-and-one-half-story brick dwelling and store; cost, $900.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, May 15.

44TH ST, s s, 243.9 ft w of 6th Av, 18.9x100.4; Elias L. M. Bristol to Joseph M. Lichtenauer $1

92D ST, n s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 100x55.7x100x52.11; Frank L. Smith and wife to Francis M. Jencks 1

93D ST, s s, 189 ft e of West End Av, 17x100.8; Frank L. Smith and wife to same 1

93D ST, s s, 136 ft e of West End Av, 18x100.8; same to same 1

WEST END AV, w s, 20.8 ft n of 93d St, 16x85; same to same 1

79TH ST and West End Av, n e corner, 125x102.2; same to The Metropolitan Improvement Company 1

89TH ST, 13 West; George Edgar and Theodore Killian and wives to Victor Guinzburg 1

44TH ST, s s, 243.9 ft w of 6th Av, 18.9x100.4; Elias L. M. Bristol, executor, &c., to Joseph M. Lichtenauer 20,000

120TH ST, 225 East; Pincus Lowenfeld and wife to Eugene Frankel 1

2D AV, and 97th St, s w corner, 25.11x75; Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, to William Brown 17,500

1ST AV, e s, 75.10 ft s of 125th St, 0.3½x75; The New-York Life Insurance Company to Alfred Porter 10

122D ST, n s, 255 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Eliza M. Bayly to James A. Boylan 1

8TH AV AND 127TH ST, n w corner, 50x100.6x irregular; Philip Schuyler and wife to John L. Cadwalader, ½ part 11,000

150TH ST s s, 250 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75x99.11; Samuel P. Ashley and wife to John G. Moore 5,500

KINGSBRIDGE AV, e s, 107 ft n of King's Bridge Road, 50x120.8; Blanche A. Holmes to Charles H. Stonebridge 3,000

BULKHEAD, &c., extending to East River, in front of n s of South St, 100 ft e of Jackson St, 25 ft; William H. Hepburn and others to Crawford Maxwell 2

AVENUE A, 265; Katharine Kumpf and others to Louis Fussner and others 2,500

SAME PROPERTY; Charles Fussner, executor, &c., to Louis Fussner and others. 15,000

77TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 70.6x102.2; Joseph Guinet and wife to Lewis Z. Bach and Thomas J. McLaughlin 1

77TH ST, 165 West; Charles F. Richards to same 1

145TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Convent Av, runs s 99.11 ft, Nicholas Av x s 100.4x w —x100.4; Joseph Guinet to same 1

SAME PROPERTY; Charles F. Richards to same 1

PARK AV, 1,491 and 1493; Peter Calhoun, as executor, &c., 5 lots 100.5

SUFFOLK ST, 169; Jeremiah J. Campion and others to Anna C. Keane, 2-3 parts. 10,500

105D ST and Lexington Av, s e corner, 29.6x106.10; Edwin L. Kalish and wife and E. G. Bach to Lewis Z. Bach 1

LOT 2, map of property of Ursuline Convent, 23d Ward, 25.6x77.9x25x82.10; Annie Griffiths to Carl Hulster 16,100

105TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of Park Av, 18.9x100.11; Emil J. Winterroth and another to Abby T. Nicholson 10,000

113TH ST, s s, 127 ft e of 3d Av, 16.8x100.11; Pauline Rosenstock to Elizabeth Kyle 10,500

97TH ST, s s, 201 ft e of 9th Av, 19x100.11; Frank L. Smith and wife to Francis M. Jencks 1

113TH ST, s s, 70 ft e of Manhattan Av, 50x100.11; same to same 1

CLAREMONT AV, w s, 150.2 ft s of 127th St, runs w 100x n 50x w 86 to e s of Riverside Av or Drive s 225 to Lot 129, Map of estate of George D. Post, x e 86x n 25 x e 100 to Claremont Av, x n 150, also e s of Riverside Av or Drive, 875 ft n of 122d St, 50x86; same to same 1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, n e corner of 97th St, 101.4x75x100.11x83.6; same to same. 1

WEST END AV, 722; Frank W. Dykeman to Jessie M. Bartlett 21,000

SAME PROPERTY; Nathan S. Hart and wife to Frank W. Dykeman 21,000

LENOX AV, n w corner of 113th St, 100.11 x394.2 to St. Nicholas Av, x118.5x382.3; Louisa M. Lee to William F. Cronin 1

167TH AV, s s, 45.11 ft s of 184th St, 22.11x100; Annie Rooney to Eugenie Marquard 1

174TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 11th Av, 50x83.6x50.5x88.3; Michael Kerwin to Emanuel Alexander 2,950

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, w s, 720.11 ft s of boundary line of land of Lucius Chittenden, 25x124x25x125; Charles E. Runk and wife to John Connelly 2,475

MADISON AV and 42d St, n e corner, runs n 113.5x e 100x n 87.5 to 43d St, x e 40x s 100.5x e 24.7 to land of New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, x s w 101.10 to 42d St, x w 147.3; the Rector, Church Wardens, &c., of St. James's Church, to Joseph Milbank 750,000

74TH ST, 402 East; Samuel Wallach and wife to Josef Pile 16,000

47TH ST, 13 East; Sara L. Johnson and Fanny S. Patterson to Mary L. Eddy ... 40,000

SAME PROPERTY; same and Mary L. Eddy, as executors, &c., to Mary L. Eddy 60,000

51ST ST, 242 East; Mary A. Macdonald to Pincus Lowenfeld 1

44TH ST, n s, 375 ft e of Lexington Av, 25x100.5; Herbert M. Johnston to Julia Tilford 1

107TH ST, 319 East; Laemmlein Buttenwieser and others to Pauline Stichler. 1

107TH ST, n s, 240.9 ft e of Avenue B, 20.10x98.9; Anna C. Keane and others to Christopher Byrnes 10,000

GRAND ST, 434 and 436; Fannie M. Constable to the Church of St. Mary 40,000

3D AV, 669; Herman Wronkow and wife to Henry Weiss 1

74TH ST, 326 East; the executors, &c., of Joseph Gottlieb, deceased, to Amelia Davis 1

55TH ST, 153 East; Wilbur Larremore, referee, to Charles Steinhardt 12,025

PARK AV, n w corner of 86th St, 50x100.5; Lewis Z. Bach and Thomas J. McLaughlin to Charles F. Richards 1

27TH ST, n s, 121.8 ft e of 9th Av, 42.6x98.9; Peter Dohm and wife to Henry E. Stevens, Jr 18,200

18TH ST, n s, 135.11 ft e of Broadway, 75x92; Louis M. Jones and wife to Arthur H. Ely 1

180TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 11th Av, 25x100; Hermine Haan to Sigmund Tenner.. 3,300

11TH AV, w s, 75.4 ft n of 187th St, 19.6x80; John G. R. Lillendahl and wife to Arno H. Schoff 1

3D AV, s w corner of 178th St, 40x75; Richard Hillman and Caleb Hillman and wives to Virginia Williams 1

SAME PROPERTY; Simon Adler and Henry S. Herrman and wives to Abner W. Caverly 32,000

JEROME AV, s e s, 142.4 ft n e of 177th St, 36.10x104.10x25.8x107.6; William W. Strouse and wife to William H. Dewender 2,300

80TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x102.2; Henry E. Stevens, Jr., and wife to Peter Dohm 1

53D ST, n s, 77 ft e of 7th Av, 25x28; Susan C. Barrett to Christopher F. Bede 8,750

77TH ST, 159 West; Lewis Z. Bach and Thomas J. McLaughlin to Lydia G. Donnell and another 1

80TH ST, 7 West; Richard H. Clarke, referee, to Edward Pleitmann, trustee of Frederic Winkhaus 28,000

EXCHANGE PLACE, 66; John H. Johnston and wife to Emily J. De Forest.. 1

MARKET ST, w s, Lot 586, map of estate of Hendrick Rutgers; Elizabeth Jacobs and others to Joseph Blonsky.. 10

6TH ST, s s, 204.10 ft e of Avenue C, 19.8 x97; Adelheid Heinemann to Diedrich Denker 1

SUFFOLK ST, 166; Jacob Harris and others to Annie Moss 24,250

COLUMBIA ST, 117; Joseph Schwartz to Fanny Schwartz 1,000

CHRYSTIE ST, 111; Mary C. Schwab to Henry J. Wirth 18,000

BROADWAY, 594, (or 592;) Henry Beadel and others to Charles G. Weld 200,000

7TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of 1st Av, 25x93; George F. Langbein and wife to J. L. Buttenwieser 1

32D ST, s s, 171.10 ft e of 8th Av, 21.10x ½ block; Amelia Manck and another to Maude Herring 6,000

36TH ST, 70 West; John F. Chambers, as executor, to Julia A. Belden 41,000

184TH ST, s s, 480 ft w of 11th Av, 50x 99.11; Matthew C. Kerwan to A. D'Andrea and another 1

137TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Lincoln Av, 25x100; Mary E. Brown to John Klein.. 5,000

142D ST, n s, 225 ft w of Clifton Av, 25x 100; Barbara Teator to Otto Elsele and wife 10,500

145TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Brook Av, 75 x100; Jenevieve E. Walker to Edward E. White 13,500

BROOK AV, w s, 104 ft s of Westchester Av, 108.4x4in, 4x57x70.4; Eliza Cohn to Enoch C. Bell 1

RETREAT AV, s w corner of Henry St; Sarah J. Pirsson to J. W. Pirsson.... 1

DAWSON ST, s s, 127.5 ft e of Tinton Av, 20.1x100.11x26.10x22; Treadwell Ketcham and wife to Bertha Schmuck.. 600

182D ST, s s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 20x80; Moses Hess to W. R. Finley 1,225

JEROME AV, e s, 117.4 ft n of 177th St, 25x107.3x irregular; John J. Schacht to Anton Hodecker 100

PROSPECT AV, s e s, 320.10 ft n w of Tremont Av, 130x150.2; also e s of Prospect Av, 265 ft s of Samuel St, 60x150; John Van Dolsen and wife to Benjamin B. Mead 18,000

GARFIELD ST, s e corner of Anthony Av, 121.10x107.6x irregular; Cornelius E. Byrne to Catharine S. Byrne..... 1

81ST ST, s s, 181.6 ft e of 1st Av, 25x 102.2; Charlotte H. Adams to Krlena Epstein 1

SAME PROPERTY; William Nelson, as executor, &c., to same 18,200

LOTS 71 and 72, map of the estate of Joseph Watkins; William Bateson and wife to Charles C. Sporry 920

108TH ST, s s, 75 ft w of 2d Av, 25x 100.11, all title; 48th St, 313 East, ⅝ part; 114th St, s s, 270 ft e of 1st Av, 55.2x100.11, ½ part; 106th St, n s, 175 ft e of Madison Av, 24.4x100.11, ½ part, and s s of 106th St, 230 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.11, ½ part; Rachel L. Epstein to Simon Epstein 1

Recorded Leases.

BANNER, Simon, to Adolph Tsheppe and another; sw corner of Columbus Av and 75th St, 7 years ..... $2,250 to $3,000

ALEXANDER, Louis, to Frederick G. Schneeberg; 1,574 3d Av, 2 11-12 years.. 3,000

CAMPBELL, Thomas P., to J. O'Brien; Lot 5, Block 332 on Sedgwick Av, 3 years 400

FISH, Hamilton, to Michael McDonald, as executor; e s of 3d Av, 160 ft n of 15th St, 19x60, 21 years 600

GROSS, Theodore C., to Robert Valentine; n e corner of 2d Av and 1st St, Florence Building, 15 years ..... $9,000 to 10,000

HAHN, Frederick, to John Howard; 36 Bayard St, 1 year 600

"HEINEBUND," to Charles Ehrhardt and another; 207 West 34th St, 5 years. ..... $2,100 to 2,200

LEVY, Millie J., to Henry Miller; 313 East 60th St, 5 years 1,350

MARKS, Esther A., to Joseph Kaiser; 1 Chatham Square and 2 Mott St, 3 years. 4,000

RAFTER, Edward, to Tirana Meenan; n e corner of 2d Av and 43d St, 5 years. 1,600

TAILER, Robert W., to S. Cushman & Sons; 891 and 893 9th Av, stores, 5 years. 3,500

SAME to same; s w corner of 9th Av and 58th St, store, &c., 5 years 2,200

THE MANHATTAN ISLAND REAL ESTATE Company to Drake & McGrane; 61 and 63 East 59th St, part, 5 years 4,800

MORRIS, Lewis G., to Edward Adams; e corner of 7th Av and 34th St, 3 years.... 2,600

STUYVESANT, Augustus Van H., to Henry H. Jackson and others; n w corner of 3d Av and 20th St, 21 years 1,350

STITES, Fezon T., to Acker, Merrall & Condit; 138 to 142 West 43d St, 20 years. 5,500

WINDOLPH, John W., to J. McDermott; 200 West 42d St, 5 years..$4,500 to 5,000

WALL, James, to Edward McKaharay; 416 8th Av, 5 years 3,000

Recorded Mortgages.

ADAMS, Helena G., to John H. Cole, guardian; 652 and 654 Water St, installments $20,000

ALEXANDER, Emanuel, to Solomon Moses; n s of 174th St, 100 ft w of Audubon Av, 3 years 2,500

ANDREWS, Mary G., to Richard L. Sweezy; 11 West Broadway, 1 year 1,500

ACKER, John, and wife to Sarah H. Powell; s s of 113th St, 295 ft w of 5th Av, (two mortgages,) 3 years 36,000

BYRNES, Christopher, to The Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 361 East 10th St, 1 year 6,000

BACH, Lewis Z., to Sophie Herzog; s s of 145th St, 100 ft e of Convent Av; n s of 77th St, 168 ft e of Amsterdam Av; 161 and 165 West 77th St; 55 East 65th St, and s w corner of Lexington Av and 103d St, 1 year 20,000

BAUM, Samuel C., and wife to Elliot Smith and others, trustees; n s of 122d St, 78 ft e of 1st Av, (two mortgages,) 3 years 15,000

BORGER, Herman C., and wife to William M. Powell and another; s e corner of Amsterdam Av and 151st St, (two mortgages,) 7 years 33,000

BAUMERT, Caroline, and Joseph Schaeffler; 210 East 25th St, 3 years 4,500

BRADY, Thomas, and others to Jennie P. Stuart; 124 East 112th St, demand.... 6,000

CHRISTIE, David, and wife to James P. Kernochan and another, trustees; s s of 108th St., 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, (two mortgages,) 3 years 37,000

CAVERLY, Abner W., to Henry S. Herrman; n w s of 3d Av, part of Lot 9, map of Upper Morrisania, 1 year 19,500

DEWENDER, William H., to W. W. Strouse; s e s of Jerome Av, 144.4 ft n e of 177th St, 3 years 300

De FOREST, Emily J., and others to the Seamen's Bank for Savings of New-York; s w corner of Broad St and Exchange Place 1,200,000

BELDEN, Julia A., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; s s of 36th St, 125 ft e of 6th Av, 2 years 27,000

BARTLETT, Jessie L., to Nathan S. Hart; 722 West End Av, 1 year 1,000

BAUMGARTEN, Clara M., to David S. Brown; e s of Riverside Drive, at centre line of 101st and 102d Sts, 1 year.. 2,000

CAVERLY, Abner W., to Simon Adler and Henry S. Herrman; n w corner of 3d Av and 176th St, 1 year 32,000

EISELE, Otto and Mary, to the Dollar Savings Bank; n s of 142d St, 215 ft w of Brook Av, 1 year 5,000

SAME to Barbara Teator; same property, 4 years 2,000

ELY, Arthur H., to Louis M. Jones; 41 East 18th St, 1 year 60,000

EGNER, Herman and Phillip, and wives to Bernard Metzger; s s of 107th St, 125 ft w of Lexington Av, 9 months.... 500

EPSTEIN, Krlena, to William Nelson, executor, &c., of C. A. Adams; s s of 81st St, 181.6 ft e of 10th Av, 3 years.. 2,500

FUSSNER, Louis, and others to Thekla Rohe and others, executors, &c.; w s of Avenue A, 69 ft n of 16th St, 3 years. 7,000

FARLEY, John J., and wife to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; s w corner of 7th Av and 118th St, 2 years 130,000

FARLEY, John J., to David E. Oppenheimer; s w corner of 7th Av and 118th St, 6 months 12,500

FRANKE, Edward, and wife to German Savings Bank of New-York; s w corner of 5th Av and 117th St, (two mortgages,) 1 year 97,000

FICKEN, Henry E., to Walton Ferguson; n s of Clinton Place, 125 ft e of 5th Av, lease, 1 year 15,000

FRANKEL, Eugene, to Pincus Lowenfeld; 122 East 120th St, 2 years 4,000

HAMMOND, Amelia P., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; 28 West 72d St, 2 years 36,000

HAVENS, A. Britton, and wife to Nursery and Child's Hospital; s s of 85th St, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 5 years 15,000

HENS, Maggie and Adam, to North River Savings Bank; s s of 32d St, 171.10 ft e of 8th Av, 2 years 7,000

HAPP, Nani, to Aaron Moms; 265 3d Av, 2 months 4,000

KOENIG, Adam H., and wife to Joseph Meerschmidt; s e corner Union Av and Denman Place, 1 year 2,000

SAME to Dollar Savings Bank; same property, 1 year 5,000

KIRKWOOD, Thomas, to Henry de F. Weekes; 425 Lexington Av, 5 years 10,000

KELLY, Daniel, to Mary A. Kelly; Lot 270, map of Unionport, 3 years 1,500

SAME to same; s e s of Madison Av, 321 ft s e of King's Bridge Road, demand. 3,000

KRUGER, Auguste, and husband to John Faeth; w s of Park Av, 20 ft n of 122d St, 1 year 1,000

KLEIN, John, to Mary E. Brown; n s of 137th St, 200 ft e of Lincoln Av, 3 years 3,750

LYONS, Charles S., to the Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks; n s of 69th St, 225 ft e of Columbus Av, 5 years 20,000

McKENNA, Cecilia, to John Schuback; n s of 102d St, 105 ft e of Columbus Av, 29 days 549

MACAULEY, Jane, to James A. Mahony; n e corner of Elton Av and 150th St, 7 months 500

MARKS, Oscar and Fannie, to Morris Heyman; 278 1st Av, 3 years 10,000

MORRISON, Augustus F., to Elizabeth S. Oakley; s s of 23d St, Lot 457, map of C. C. Moore, 2 years 4,000

MEAD, Benjamin S., and wife to John Van Dolsen; old s e s of Prospect Av, 320.10 ft n w of Tremont Av, and other property, 1 year 15,721

MEUNE, Henry, and wife to Charles E. Strong and another, trustees; e s of 5th Av, 25.11 ft s of 119th St, 5 years.. 18,000

NICHOLSON, Abby T., to Emily J. and Anna M. Winterroth; s s of 106th St, 175 ft e of Park Av, 2 years 2,000

O'BRIEN, John J., to A. Hupfel's Sons; Lot 5, Sedgwick Av, Block 332, map of 23d Ward, lease, demand 1,000

LOUGHRAN, Alicia, and husband to Tobias Silverstone; n s of 116th St, 115 ft e of 3d Av, installments 1,000

PILE, Josef, to Samuel Wunach; s s of 74th St, 125 ft w of Avenue A, installments 2,500

RUSCIANO, Joseph and Antonio, and wives to German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; n s of 111th St, 129.2 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years 7,000

SCHRENK, Andrew, to William F. Thorn; w s of Bailey Av, 699.4 ft n of Albany Post Road, 3 years 2,500

STOLZ, George, to Mary S. T. Kimball; s s of 154th St, 250 ft w of Courtlandt Av, demand 30,000

STEVENS, Henry E., Jr., to Peter Dohm; n s of 27th St, 121.3 ft e of 9th Av, 3 years 13,000

STEINHARDT, Charles, to Jacob Schmitt and wife; n s of 55th St, 115 ft w of 3d Av, 3 years 3,000

SAME to the Greenwich Savings Bank; n s of 55th St, 115 ft w of 3d Av, 3 years 7,500

SIMMONS, Sarah R. and Charles E. to Clara Sachs; Lexington Av, n w corner of 50th St, 3 years 23,000

STEVENSON, Joseph, to John Harney; Lots 7 to 12, 60 to 63, 86 to 89, and 256, map of Hyatt farm, 3 years 5,000

STEVENSON, Robert, to Robert Blackburn; Lots 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33 to 40, inclusive, 47, 249, and 257, same map, 5 years 5,000

THE CHURCH OF ST. MARY to Fannie M. Constable; Grand St, n w corner of Ridge St, 3 years 40,000

THE URSULINE CONVENT OF NEW-York to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Southern Boulevard, w corner of Marion Av, 1 year 120,000

TIRRILL, Nellie T., to Emanuel Heilner and Moses J. Wolff; s s of 125th St, 200 ft e of 4th Av, 1 year 2,500

TOOP, George H., and wife to Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; s s of 91st St, 94.1 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year. 15,000

WEISS, Henry, to Herman Wronkow; e s of 3d Av, 75.3 ft n of 42d St, 5 years 12,000

WELD, Charles G., to Henry Beadel and others; 594 Broadway and 124 Crosby St, 1 year 150,000

WALKER, Sarah A., to Hiram Y. V. Braman and another, trustees of E. A. T. Phelps; s s of 47th St, 137.6 ft e of 7th Av, 5 years 15,000

WASHBURN, Elizabeth F., to Anna Mack; 31 West 132d St, 5 years 6,500

WERTHEIM, Herman, and wife to Morris Levy; 230 to 236 Cherry St, 3 months.. 8,000

SAME to Daniel Rothstein; same property, 3 months 5,150

McLAUGHLIN, Thomas J., and others to United States Trust Company of New-York; 163 West 77th St, 3 years 15,000

SAME to same; 161 West 77th St, 3 years.. 15,000

MILLER, Sarah J., to Harriet L. Strong; s s of 12th St, 416.4 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year 500

WILLIS, Phebe L., to Elizabeth Heilmann; Rattlesnake Brook, (so-called,) centre line and land of James Hyde, 1 year 375

SAME to same; road from East Chester Village to Read's Mills, adjoining land of A. H. Duncombe, 1 year 375

WIRTH, Henry J., to Mary C. Schwab; 111 Chrystie St, 1 year 15,000

ZERWICK, Moses, to Solomon Latz; n s of Henry St, 105.7 ft w of Pike St, 3 years 1,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

AHRENS, Henry N., to Henry Ahrens.. $1

BLEECKER, Charles A., to Charles W. Sloane 2,000

BABCOCK, Samuel D., and another, trustee of Joel Wolfe, to Joel B. Wolfe, trustee 1

CORBETT, James C., to Adolph G. Huppfel 800

HUBBARD, G. S., executor to Nisha G. and Jessie G. Vorker 15,000

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Leopold Gusthal 14,000

SAME to Y. Aymar and William H. Sands, executors, &c., of Samuel S. Sands 13,031

MURRAY, John A., to Mary Gillen 1,500

PEARSALL, Thomas W., and another, trustee, to S. Emilie Woodbury, guardian 1

POWELL, Wilson M., to Annie L. McDowell 5,000

ROBINSON, Charles L., executor of Mary Richards, to Lillie M. Yacom and another 1

SMITH, Duncan, and another, trustee of William D. Thompson, to J. Hampden Dougherty and another, trustee 1

STIGELER, Wilhelmine C., administratrix of C. Stigeler, to Emilius Stigeler, 2 assignments 18,000

CLOCKE, Eurette L., to Mary Eagan.... 2,000

DECKER, John W., to John F. McCormack 1

DEXTER, Stanley W., to Stanley W. Dexter